



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

## THE EARLS OF DESMOND.

EDITED BY THE REV. JAMES GRAVES, A. B., M. R. I. A.

It is much to be regretted that one so capable of editing this collection of Geraldine Documents as the Rev. Samuel Hayman has been compelled, by the increased demands of professional duties, to relinquish the task which, at my urgent entreaty, he, with some reluctance, originally undertook. This unwillingness arose from the fear that his time was no longer his own; and so, unhappily for the work in hand, it has proved. In accepting the responsibility of the task, the writer feels that he follows at a great disadvantage one who has made the history of the Desmond Geraldines his *specialité*. Many valuable documents illustrative of the subject have, however, been communicated by Mr. Hayman, and Mr. Daniel Mac Carthy has contributed several notes; whilst the Appendix is entirely from his hand. Mr. Mac Carthy has also given valuable assistance in compiling the Pedigrees, and the Desmond Pedigree has been revised by the Marquis of Kildare, Lord Gort, and Mr. Wynne, of Penniarth, who himself claims descent from the Geraldine stock; and Miss Hickson, authoress of "Old Kerry Records," has aided in tracing the descent of the Knight of Kerry.

The portion of the MS. (already described by Mr. Hayman), which is now printed, does not seem to have been written by Russell.<sup>1</sup> It was, most likely, transcribed

---

<sup>1</sup> Russell was probably the son (he says at p. 379, *supra*, that his father was a follower of the Earl) of the James Russell whose name is found signed to "The Combination of Garret, late Earl of Desmond" in 1578 (see p. 534, *infra*); and he would appear to have been an ecclesiastic. He is quoted by Cox as "Friar Russell," but Harris ("Writers of Ireland," Book I.,

chap. xiv.) calls him simply "Thomas Russel," and says that he "continued the History of the Genealogy of the Geraldines, Earls of Desmond, to the year 1602," adding—"It was amongst the Manuscripts of Sir James Ware, which afterwards became the property of the Earl of Clarendon, and are now in the Custody of the Duke of Chandois." Harris

from some other source by the compiler of the volume, and is more correct as to dates than that of Russell, who cannot be depended on in this particular, as in almost every case the years given for the deaths of the Earls of Desmond are proved to be erroneous when compared with those in the "Four Masters," Lynch's "Feudal Dignities," and Archdall's Edition of Lodge's "Peerage." The annexed tabular list will exhibit the discrepancies :—

	Annals Four Masters.	Russell's Relation	Pedigree of the Geraldines.	Archdall.	Lynch.
	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.
Maurice Fitz Thomas, . . .	—	1380	1355	1356	1355
Maurice Fitz Maurice, . . .	—	1382	—	1358	1367
Nicholas Fitzmaurice, . . .	—	—	—	—	1367
John Fitz Maurice, . . .	—	1394	—	1369	—
Gerald (the Poet), . . .	1398	1424	1397	1397	—
John Fitz Gerald, . . .	1398	1426	1401	1399	1399
Thomas Fitz John, . . .	—	1446	1420	1420	1420
James Fitz Gerald, . . .	—	1457	1462	1462	—
Thomas Fitz James, . . .	1467	1481	1467	1467	1467
James Fitz Thomas, . . .	1487	1480	1487	1487	—
Maurice Fitz Thomas, . . .	—	1510	1519	1520	—
James Fitz Maurice, . . .	—	1521	1529	1529	1529
Thomas Fitz Thomas, . . .	—	1576	1534	1534	1534
James Fitz Maurice, . . .	—	1542	1540	1535	1536
John Fitz Thomas, . . .	—	1543	—	1536	—
James Fitz John, . . .	1558	1566	1548	1558	—
Gerald Fitz James, . . .	1583	1583	—	1583	—
James Fitz Gerald, . . .	—	—	1583	1601	1608

Lynch and Archdall are the most correct, as to dates, of the authorities here cited.

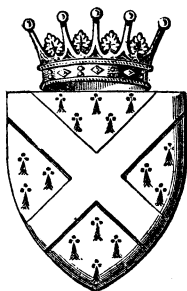
gives as his authority, "Catal. MS. Angliæ et Hib. Oxon., 1697." In a copy of this work of Bernard, at the British Museum, is a Catalogue of the library of the Earl of Clarendon, entitled "Librorum Manuscriptorum Excellentissimi Domini Henrici Comitis Clarendonii Hiberniæ Pro Rege Gubernatoris Catalogus. Continentur autem in illo Codices CXL., et ex his plurimi vetustissimique de Rebus Hibernicis, quos studio maximo jampridem collegerat vir illustris Jacobus Waræus Eques Auratus." On this title page Sir Frederick Madden has written in pencil the following note: "These MSS. were catalogued for public auction in a quarto size, without date; but no sale seems to have taken place, and they passed into the hands of the Duke of Chandos, and after his death were sold by auction, in 1746. The greater part of the Irish MSS. were bought by Dr.

Rawlinson, and are now in the Bodleian Library; the remainder of the Irish MSS. were purchased by Dean Milles, and bequeathed to the British Museum." Sir F. Madden has marked off on this Catalogue those of the MSS. which are now in the British Museum. No. 54, which is not marked, is thus described in the Catalogue:—"The History of the Geraldines of Munster, with the Genealogy and Acts of the Earls of Desmond, from Maurice Fitz Thomas, the first Earl, to Garret, the last; continued to An. 1602. By Thomas Russel." Russell's "Relation" is not to be found in the British Museum; and the Library authorities there being of opinion that this manuscript must be at Oxford, a full and exhaustive search for it has been made by the officials of the Bodleian Library, but with a negative result.

Arms of the Earls of Desmond.

*Ermine, a Saltire gules.*

WAR-CRY—"SHANET A-BOO."



(From the Seal of James, sixteenth Earl of Desmond, in the State Papers.)

(As given in Sainthill's "Old Countess of Desmond," corrected)

\*\*\* "As for the Coate of Arms of the familie, before the division and from the be was plaine without Ermine, but the Crest was a Bore, and was borne by the house of and the reason of bearing the Auncient Coate by the FitzGerald's of Kildare may be with the Earldome."—Add. MS. 4814, B. Mus.

It is worthy of remark that a very ancient collection of the Arms of Irish families in the Bodleian Library (Rawl. B. 484), and which is as old at least as the middle of the 15th century, gives the Arms, Argent, a Saltire gules, to Kildare, whilst Desmond's shield is differenced by

WILLIAM DE WINDSOR, from whom descended the extinct Earls of Plymouth (Harleian MS.).

GERALD FITZGERALD, ancestor to the Lords Gerard of Ince, and the Marquises of Lansdown.

BASILIA, daughter of Gilbert de Clère, Earl of Pembroke, surnamed Strongbow.

WILLIAM FITZ GERALD, ancestor to the Lords Gerard of Ince, and the Marquises of Lansdown.

MAURICE FITZGERALD, granted Offaly, was buried in

RAYMOND LE GROS, from whom descended Grace of Grace's Country, Co. Kilkenny.

GRIFFITH.

4. ALEXANDER, who held the lands of Compton in England of William de Windsor.

1. GERALD FITZ MAURICE FITZ GERALD, eldest son, 1205 he sat in Parliament as Baron of Offaly, and Duke of Leinster.

HONORA, daughter of Phelim MacHugh O'Connor Don of Connaught, second wife, according to Betham, dau. to Hugh O'Connor Kerry; but the Carewe Pedigrees and many Irish

1. GILBERT, or GIBBON, from whom descended the Clan Gibbon. See Pedigree (C) of the White Knight, Pedigree (D) of the Sept of Coilmore, and Pedigree (E) of Mac an Shan Riddery, or the Sept of the Old Knight.

2. JOHN, ancestor to the Knight of Glin.

THOMAS FITZ THOMAS, eldest son, ob. *sine prole*.

MARGARET, daughter of Connor O'Brien, = Prince of Thomond, third wife; issue a daughter married to James Barry Roe, Lord of Ibawne.

II.—MAURICE OGE, second Earl of Desmond. He was of full age, and had livery March 4, 1358. Ob. 1367, s. p. masc. (Lynch).

BEATRIX, daughter of Ralph first Earl of Stafford; she married, secondly, Thomas Lord Ros of Hamslake, in 1368.

III.—NICHOLAS, brother of Maurice Oge, died of the plague in 1368.

JOAN, only child, wife of Donal Oge Mac Carty Mor. See Lodge gives of this marriage a daughter Amy, who became wife of Maurice de Rupe, or Roche, called "The Great," who was created Viscount of Mayo.

V.—JOHN, generally reckoned fifth Earl, but doubtful if he survived his father. He was drowned near Ardfinnan, in the River Suir, March 4, 1399. He was buried at Youghal.

MARY, daughter of M<sup>r</sup>William Bourke. Lodge (vol. i, p. 66) asserts that he married Joan, daughter of the Lord of Fermoy.

VI.—THOMAS FITZ JOHN, sixth Earl of Desmond; had a general pardon, 1399, and was appointed Justice of Assize, and gave delivery in 1408 in Cork, Limerick, and Kerry. Being persecuted by his uncle James on account of his marriage, and abandoned by his adherents, he surrendered his Earldom to his said uncle James in 1418, and died at Rouen (the Cotton MS., Titus, c. x. says at Paris), Aug. 10, 1420.



# PEDIGREE OF THE EARLS OF DESMOND

FROM THE MS. OF SIR WILLIAM BETHAM, U

*f Desmond," corrected and enlarged from the Four Masters, Mac Firbis, O'Clery, the Russell MS., the Cotter MS., the Sta*

the division and from the beginning thereof, that the Saltyer and was borne by the house of Desmond and not the Monkey, FitzGerald's of Kildare may be from being the first dignified

on of the Arms of Irish families on vellum, preserved in the least as the middle of the fourteenth century, gives the and's shield is differenced by ermine.

"DOMINUS OTHO," or OTHER, was, A. D. 1057 (16 Edw. Confessor), an honorary Baron of England (Sir William Du He is said to have belonged to the GHERARDINI, a noble fa Florence. He had lordships in Surrey, Bucks, Berks, and shires, as set forth in the Domesday Book.

WALTER FITZ-OTHO is mentioned in the Domesday Book as in possession of his father's estates. Flourished A. D. 1094. He was Castellan of Windsor, and Warden of the forests of Berks.

descended (Harleian) GERALD FITZ-WALTER, surnamed De Windsor, flourished A. D. 1094, = NESTA, daughter of Rhys ap Tudor Mawr, Prince of South Wales, Constable of Pembroke Castle, and Governor of South Wales. manors in Pembrokeshire. She died A. D. 1136. She had a b descended the FitzHenrys of Ireland.

ce, MAURICE FITZ GERALD, eldest son, one of the conquerors of Ireland, Lord of Naas and Wicklow. He was = ALICE, daughter (by his wife L granted Offaly, Offelan, and the castle of Wicklow by Strongbow. He died at Waterford, A. D. 1176, and Munster) of Arnulph, fou William the Conqueror. was buried in the Grey Friary of Wexford.

ICE FITZ GERALD, eldest son, Lord Justice of Ireland; built the Castle of Sligo; in Parliament as Baron of Offaly, and died the same year; ancestor to the Earls of Kil- of Leinster.

ought, second wife, according to Russell and Add. MS. 4814, B. Mus., or, according to = JOHN FITZTHOMAS, son and heir, Lord of O'Connellloe, and of Pedigrees and many Irish genealogists state that these sons were illegitimate. Kerry, in 1261, by Finin Ranna Roin MacCarthy Mor, his which he was founder.

JOHN, ancestor to the Knight of Glin. 3. MAURICE, ancestor to the Knight of Kerry, and of the Fitzgeralds of Clone or Cloyne, Seneschals of Imokilly (MacFirbis, Cotter MS., Lodge, vol. i. p. 62; Smith, vol. i. p. 57). See Pedigree B. 4. THOMAS, ancestor to the Fitzgeralds of Clonglish.

THOMAS FITZ MAURICE, third Lord of Decies and Desmond, accounted for 500 marks, rent of his lands in Lord Justice of Ireland, 1295; founder of the House of Eremites in Dungarvan. He was called *an-Ap* died 1296 (Marlburgh says 1298), and was buried in the Dominican Friary, Youghal, which he had c

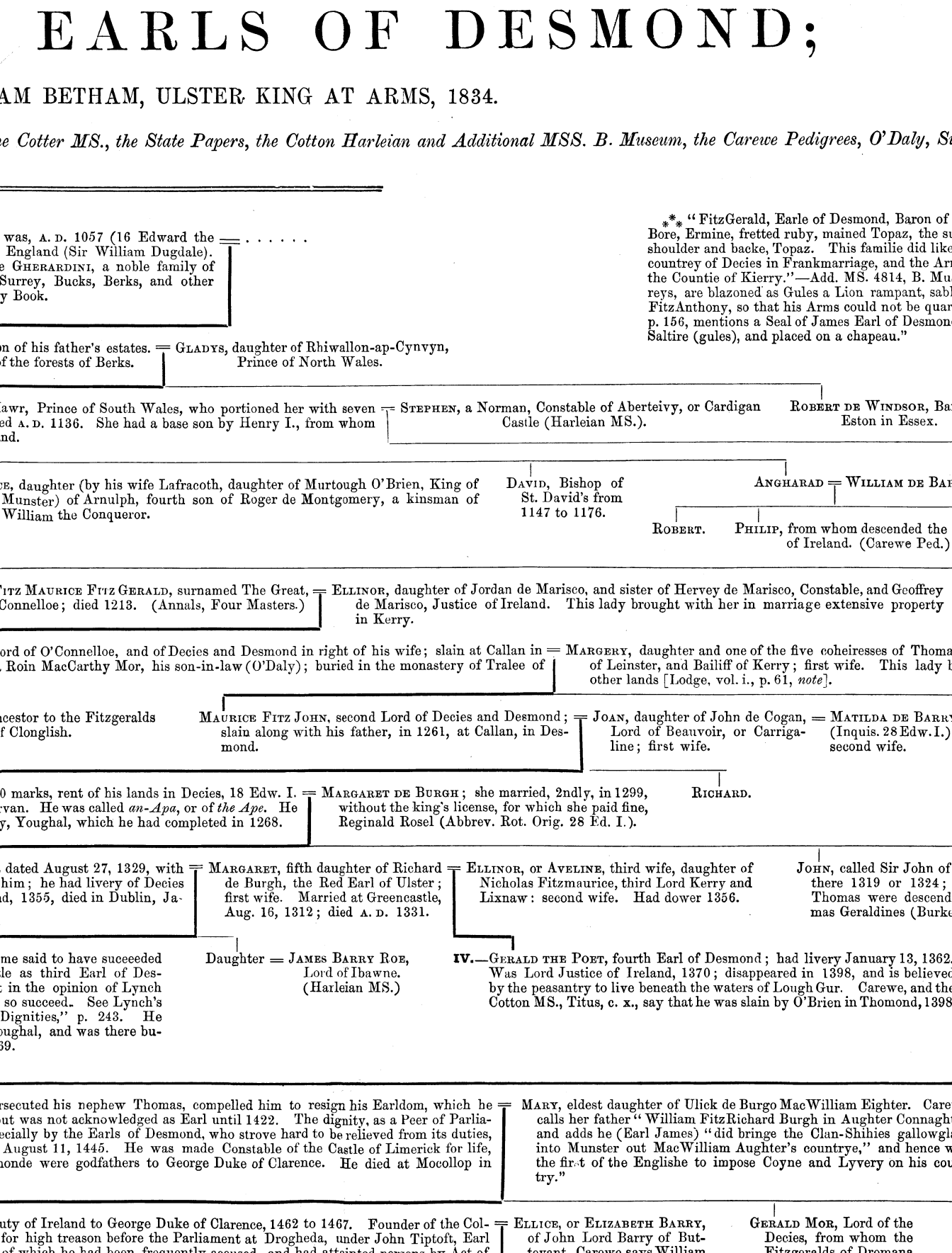
er of Connor O'Brien, = I.—MAURICE FITZ THOMAS, fourth Lord of Decies and Desmond, created Earl of Desmond by Patent dated August 27, 1329, w remainder to the heirs male of his body. The County of Kerry was created into a Palatinate for him; he had livery of Decies and Desmond, 6 Edw. II., A. D. 1312, and of Kerry, 8 Edw. III. Made Lord Justice of Ireland, 1355, died in Dublin, J nuary 25, 1355-56, and was buried at Tralee. Served Edw. III. at the Siege of Calais.

Earl of Staf- III.—NICHOLAS, an idiot, third Earl of Desmond by descent, evidently superseded by his thomas Lord brother Gerald. King Edw. III., in the 33rd year of his reign, granted the custody of his estates to his younger brother, Gerald (Lynch's "Feudal Dignities," p. 244). Nicholas died s. p. 1367. JOHN, by some said to have succeeded to the title as third Earl of Desmond, but in the opinion of Lynch he did not so succeed. See Lynch's "Feudal Dignities," p. 243. He died at Youghal, and was there buried in 1369.

Mac Carty Mor. See Lodge (vol. i, p. 65); Bishop Burke, in "Hibernia Dominicana," my, who became wife of Maurice de Rupe, Lord of Fermoy, and was mother of David treat," who was created Viscount Fermoy by Edward IV.

William Bourke. MAURICE, ob. s. p. 1410. He is called by Carewe the sixth Earl of Desmond. VII.—JAMES, seventh Earl of Desmond, having persecuted his nephew Thom usurped, and got settled on himself in 1418, but was not acknowledged a ment, was thought little of in those days, especially by the Earls of Des and obtained an exemption from the Crown, August 11, 1445. He wa August 20, 1423. He and the Earl of Ormonde were godfathers to c 1462, and was buried at Youghal.

nd was appointed Justice = KATHERINE, daughter of executed by his uncle James William McCormicke, and his Earldom to his said commonly called the (Paris), Aug. 10, 1420. Monk of Feale. VIII.—THOMAS, eighth Earl of Desmond, Lord Deputy of Ireland to George D lege of Youghal, December 27, 1464. Tried for high treason before the of Worcester, for exporting *Crim and Livens*, of which he had been fr



*Pedigrees, O'Daly, Sir Bernard Burke, Lodge, Lynch, &c.)*

Earl of Desmond, Baron of Shannett, Awny, Glenogra, and Insicoyne, &c. He bore Ermine, a saltier Ruby, the Crest a ruby, mained Topaz, the supporters two Griffons, Pearle, each two hornes and sharpe points in the Breast, the like on the topaz. This familie did likewise quarter the Coats of S<sup>r</sup> Thomas FitzAnthony or Denn, with whose daughter they had the Frankmarriage, and the Armes of S<sup>r</sup> Geffry Morris, or De Marisco, with whose grand-daughter they had theire Estate in "—Add. MS. 4814, B. Mus. In the Rawlinson MS., B. 484, Bodleian Library, Oxford, the Arms of De Marisco, or Mar-Gules a Lion rampant, sable. The Arms of FitzAnthony are not known. Denn was married to another daughter of his Arms could not be quartered by the Earl of Desmond. A writer in the "Retrospective Review," second series, vol. ii. of James Earl of Desmond attached to a deed dated 28 Henry VI. showing his Crest—"a Boar ermine charged with a faced on a chapeau."

ROBERT DE WINDSOR, Baron of  
Eston in Essex.

THOMAS DE BARRY.

from whom descended the Barrys  
of Ireland. (Carewe Ped.)

GERALD, called Cambrensis, "who wrote the  
storie of that time." (Carewe Ped.)

ROBERT FITZ STEPHEN, the first invader  
of Ireland. His heiress was married  
to William, Baron of Carewe. His sons  
Ralph and Meredith died s. p. *vita pa-*  
*tris* (Carewe Ped.).

to, Constable, and Geoffrey  
marriage extensive property

5. WALTER.

6. REDMOND.

7. HUGH.

NESTA = HERVEY DE MARISCO, who  
died without male issue.

five coheresses of Thomas FitzAnthony, Lord of Decies and Desmond, Seneschal  
; first wife. This lady brought with her in marriage The Decies, Desmond, and  
[, note].

gan, = MATILDA DE BARRY  
iga- (Inquis. 28 Edw. I.);  
second wife.

OSBORN, said by the most reliable Welsh  
genealogists to have settled in Merion-  
ethshire, and to be the ancestor of the  
Wynnes of Peniarth (who still bear the  
Desmond coat and crest), and also of  
many other families in that shire, now  
extinct.

JOHN.

OLYVIA = ELIAS KETING.

JOHN, called Sir John of Athassell, buried  
there 1319 or 1324; from whose son  
Thomas were descended the Mac Tho-  
mas Geraldines (Burke).

JOHN = JOHN "KITTOGH,"  
Lord Barry.

ad livery January 13, 1362. = ELEANOR, daughter of James, second  
ed in 1398, and is believed  
ough Gur. Carewe, and the  
y O'Brien in Thomond, 1398.  
Earl of Ormonde, called "The Noble"  
Earl, who gave her for portion the  
Barony of Inchiquin in Imokilly;  
married, 1359; died, 1392.

MacWilliam Eighter. Carewe  
burgh in Aughter Connaght,"  
the Clan-Shihies gallowglass  
"s cuntrye," and hence was  
Lyvery on his coun-

JOANE = MAURICE, sixth Lord of  
Kerry and Lixnawe.

CATHERINE = JOHN FITZ THOMAS, an-  
cestor of MacThomas  
of Knockmone.

LD MOR, Lord of the  
cies, from whom the  
generals of Dromene

HONORA, married to Thomas,  
the "Stammerer," eighth  
Baron of Kerry. (Arch-

JOAN, married, as his se-  
cond wife, to Thomas,  
seventh Earl of Kildare

**VI.**—THOMAS FITZ JOHN, sixth Earl of Desmond; had a general pardon, 1399, and was appointed Justice of Assize, and gave delivery in 1408 in Cork, Limerick, and Kerry. Being persecuted by his uncle James on account of his marriage, and abandoned by his adherents, he surrendered his Earldom to his said uncle James in 1418, and died at Rouen (the Cotton MS., Titus, c. x. says at Paris), Aug. 10, 1420.

MAURICE, to whom the manors of Adare, Moyallow, Kilcolman, and Broghill were assigned by =  
James Earl of Desmond, the usurper of his title. Slain by Connor O'Mulrian.

JOHN, eldest son, who, having killed a person at Adare, fled to Scotland, and was ancestor to the family of Adair in that kingdom.

MAURICE, lord of the manors of Moyallow, Kileolman, and Broghill, whose descent Broghill, was executed for treason by Sir Henry Brouncker in the reign of I poet, was granted his manor and castle of Kilcolman, and composed much of

**IX.**—JAMES, ninth Earl of Desmond, murdered by the instigation of his brother John at Rathkeale by one of his servants, John Murtagh FitzGerald of Clonglish, December 7, 1487, æt. 29. Buried at Youghal.

MARGARET, daughter of Tadhg O'Bryen, Prince of Thomond.

**X.**—MAURICE, Earl of Desmond, died, 1522, had a line, a general kin War

JOAN, only daughter and heir, wife of Maurice Lord Roche of Fermoy.

**XI.**—JAMES, eleventh Earl of Desmond, He died at Dingle, June 18, 1529, and was buried with his father at Tralee.

AWNRY, daughter of Tirlogh Mac I Brien Ara, Bishop of Kilmaloe.

THOMAS, died, *vita patris*, of a wound received in an affray near Kilmallock, before his brother's death.

MARGARET, daughter of Pierce Earl of Ormonde.

ELLEN, married to Connor O'Brien of Thomond.

JOAN, married to Mac Carthy Reag

JAMES BUTLER, ninth Earl of Ormonde; first husband.

JOAN, only child; died in 1564, and was buried at Askeaton.

SIR FRANCIS BRYAN, knight, Chief Justice of Ireland; second husband; ob. 1549.

GERALD, fifteenth Earl of Desmond; third husband.

CATHERINE, wife of T Butler of Ballyfoile. says she married Bu Paulstown.

JAMES PADERAGH = . . . daughter of — Wall of Coolnamuck.

HONORA = PIERCE BUTLER, brother to Edmond, Baron of Dunboyne.

JOHN ELAGH, alias MACNAMARA.

. . . daughter of John Fitz Gibbon, sister of John Oge, the White Knight.

MAURICE son and of the pl Kilkenn was bur 4814). i., p. 7 in the c 1529.

MAURICE, living, 1600.

JAMES, living, 1600.

JOHN, living, 1600.

MAURICE FITZJOHN, living as a husbandman, 1600.

Daughter, married to James Fitz Nicholas Barry in Orrery.

Daughter, married to Thomas, base son to James Fitz Gerald, Lord of the Decies.

ELLEN, second wife of the first Baron Cahir; in her right Lord Gort, and John P. Prendergast, Esq., Barrister-at-law, quarter the Desmond arms.

**XIII.**—JAMES FITZ MAURICE, thirteenth Earl of Desmond. He was sent to London by his grandfather, and at the Court of Henry VIII., and hence called "The Court Page." The king sent him back to Ireland retinue, where he was slain at Leacan Sgaill in Kerry, March 19, 1540, shortly after his arrival, by his rice an Totane, son of his great uncle John. Archdall (vol. i., page 71) states that he married Mary his great uncle Cormac Oge Mac Carthy, but by her (who re-married with Daniel O'Sullivan Mor, and had no male issue.

Daughter = SIR WILLIAM B first Baron of connell.

SIR THOMAS, commonly called Thomas Roe, or Red Thomas; bastardized by his father, and disinherited; however, he was recognized as Earl by the Government, and summoned to the Parliament held 3rd Philip and Mary. His brother Gerald eventually ousted him, and got himself elected Chief by the Irish custom; and at length succeeded in obtaining the sanction of the Government. He was knighted by Sir Henry Sidney, 1569. He died January 18, 1595, at his castle of Connagh, and was buried at Youghal.

ELLICE, daughter of Richard, Lord Poer (Lodge, vol. i., p. 76), or, according to the Harleian MS., of Theobald Butler, Lord of Cahir; according to Burke, of David Lord Roche.

JOANE, daughter and heiress, eleventh Earl of Desmond; widow of James, and mother of Thomas, of Ormonde.

GERALD, a Count in Spain, ob. s. p. (Burke.)

ADA = DONOUGH, second son of Sir Owen MacCarthy Reagh, ob. s. p. (Harleian MS.)

MARGARET = DONAL NA PIFI, eighth MacCarthy Reagh.

CORMAC = ELLINOR, daughter to Edmund Fitz Gibbon, the White Knight, and widow of Florence of Iniskean, eldest son of Sir Owen, seventh MacCarthy Reagh.

A daughter of Theobald Lord Cahir, first = JAM wife. A daughter of John Lord Power, second wife. Ellen, widow of Maurice Fitz Gibbon (killed at Lixnaw between 1558 and 1565), eldest son of John, the White Knight, and brother to Edmond, the White Knight, third wife, who was either dead, or divorced, in 1600, as Carewe states in that year that he hoped to prevent the marriage contemplated between the Sugan Earl and the sister of Cormac MacDermod.

... was appointed Justice = KATHERINE, daughter of  
by his uncle James William M<sup>c</sup>Cormicke,  
his Earldom to his said commonly called the  
(Paris), Aug. 10, 1420. Monk of Feale.

... assigned by = JOHN (Claragh), slain by  
...rian. his uncle in 1462.

... and Broghill, whose descendant, Raymond Fitz Gerald of  
Bröuncker in the reign of Elizabeth. Edmund Spenser, the  
...nan, and composed much of his poems there.

VIII.—THOMAS, eighth Earl of Desmond, Lord Deputy of Ireland to George D  
lege of Youghal, December 27, 1464. Tried for high treason before the  
of Worcester, for extorting *Coyne and Livery*, of which he had been frequ  
Parliament for making the accusation. He was beheaded, in the forty seco  
7 Edw. IV. (See Russell MS. for another account of the reason of this  
issue by the Lord Roche's daughter two sons, James and John. From th  
and Colishel down to Gerald, who was eighth in descent from Earl Thom  
in the writer's time, living "verrie poore" at Glanabally, Co. Waterfor  
St. Peter's, Drogheda.

X.—MAURICE, called Baccagh, or The Lame, tenth  
Earl of Desmond; heir to his brother James;  
died, 1520; buried at Tralee. Richard Hatton  
had a license to treat with Maurice Earl of  
Desmond, December 12, 1494, and the Earl had  
a general pardon the same year for aiding Per-  
kin Warbeck.

ELLEN, daughter of Maurice  
Lord Roche of Fermoy.  
Second wife—Honor, daugh-  
ter of the White Knight.

CATHERINE = FININ, son of Dermot an  
married in Duna MacCarthy Reagh,  
1450. 1452 (Lambeth Pedigrees,  
vol. 625, 636).

ELLEN, married to Con-  
married to O'Brien of Thomond.  
JOAN, married to Mac Carthy  
Mac Carthy Reagh.

GYLES, daughter of Cormac  
Laidir Mac Carthy, ninth  
Lord of Muskerry, first  
wife, living in 1505 (Kil-  
dare Rental).

XII.—THOMAS, third son, twelfth Earl of Des-  
mond (commonly called Thomas Maol, i. e.  
Calvus, Bald); born 1454; died at Rathkeale  
in 1534, and was buried at Youghal.

CATHERINE, daughter of John  
Fitz Gibbon, White Knight;  
said John married); se  
She died in 1604. Cather

CATHERINE, wife of Thomas  
Butler of Ballyfoile. Burke  
says she married Butler of  
Paulstown.

SARAH, wife of O'Carroll,  
Chief of his name.

THOMAS, eldest son;  
died of a wound re-  
ceived at Kilmal-  
lock, before the  
Earldom fell to his  
father, and was bu-  
ried at Kilmallock.

ELLICE, daughter  
of Richard  
Lord Poer,  
first wife.

SLANEY, dau.  
of O'Brien,  
second  
wife.

JOAN ROCHE, daughter  
of Maurice Lord Fer-  
moy; first wife. She  
was put away by her  
husband on the ground  
of near affinity, and her  
issue disinherited by  
him. She was grand-  
daughter of Maurice  
Duff, and so grand-  
niece to her husband.

MAURICE FITZ THOMAS, only  
son and heir apparent; died  
of the plague at Jerpoint, in  
Kilkenny, A. D. 1529, and  
was buried there (Add. MS.  
4814). Archdall says (vol.  
i., p. 71), "at Rathkeale,  
in the county of Limerick,"  
1529.

JOANE, daughter  
of John, the  
White Knight.

..... daughter, wife of  
Fitz Maurice of Knock-  
moane. Archdall (vol. i.  
p. 72) asserts that this  
lady was married "to  
Walter Butler of Paules-  
town, in the county of  
Kilkenny, Esq."

KATHERINE, wife of Gerald  
Fitz Thomas Fitz Gerald  
of Thomastown (Kildare  
family). Archall (vol. i.  
pp. 71, 72) says "cf Cahar-  
rass, in the county of Li-  
merick."

... n by his grandfather, and was educated =  
... g sent him back to Ireland with a great  
tly after his arrival, by his cousin Mau-  
... ates that he married Mary, daughter of  
... aniel O'Sullivan Mor, and died in 1548)

MARY, dau.  
of Cormac  
Oge, Lord  
of Mus-  
kerry.

JUDITH, ob. 1565.

daughter = SIR WILLIAM BOURKE,  
first Baron of Castle-  
connell.

ANNE = MAC CARTHY  
REAGH.

ELLEN = MAURICE,  
Viscount  
Decies.

ELEANOR = 1st, to Thomas Tobin of the Cumshenagh.  
2nd, to John Oge Fitz John, the White  
Knight, who was attainted in 1571.

JOANE, daughter and heir of James,  
eleventh Earl of Desmond; first  
wife; widow of James, ninth Earl,  
and mother of Thomas, tenth Earl  
of Ormonde.

XV.—GERALD, fifteenth Earl of Desmond. He was elected by his fol-  
lowers, on his father's death, to be Earl, according to the Irish  
custom. He was slain in rebellion, 1583; attainted, and all his  
great estates, consisting of nearly 800,000 acres, forfeited, and  
divided among English settlers.

ELINOR, daughter of Edmond  
Butler, Lord of Dunboyne,  
second wife; she re-mar-  
ried with Donogh O'Con-  
nor, Sligo; died in 1636.

... ald Lord Cahir, first =  
... of John Lord Power,  
... widow of Maurice  
... at Lixnaw between  
... eldest son of John, the  
... brother to Edmond,  
... third wife, who was  
... rced, in 1600, as Ca-  
... year that he hoped  
... rriage contemplated  
... Earl and the sister  
... mod.

JAMES, eldest son; assumed the title of Earl of Desmond when he joined O'Neill  
in 1598, during the lifetime of his cousin, commonly called the Queen's  
Earl, then in the Tower, and attainted: he claimed it as representative of his  
father, Sir Thomas, the eldest son of James Fitz John, fourteenth Earl, by Joan,  
daughter of the Lord Roche of Fermoy; and was called by the English *the*  
*Sugan Earl* (i. e. "the Straw or Sham Earl"). He was taken prisoner on the  
29th May, 1601, whilst concealed in a cave, near Slieve Grot (now the Galtee  
Mountains), called "Annghain na gatt" i. e. *Uamhann-na-g-catt*, the "Cave  
of the cats" (Add. MS. 4814), by his relative the White Knight; delivered up  
to Sir George Carewe; sent to England; and died without issue in the Tower of  
London, 1608, or 1612. He had an illegitimate son slain in the charge by  
which Captain Grene finally scattered the Rebel forces.

A Daughter. The Cotton  
MS., Titus, c. x., says she  
bore a son to her brother  
James, but this can  
scarcely be true.

JOHN, living  
1615, who  
styled Con-  
mond. H  
Barcelona

GERALD, went to Spain with his fa-  
ther Desmond. He was killed in C  
But it appears from a petition of  
the French Minister of War, in  
with a "Count D'Esmond" the

of Ireland to George Duke of Clarence, 1462 to 1467. Founder of the Col- for high treason before the Parliament at Drogheda, under John Tiptoft, Earl of which he had been frequently accused, and had attainted persons by Act of beheaded, in the forty second year of his age, at Drogheda, February 15, 1467-8, account of the reason of this execution.) The Add. MS. 4814, states that he had James and John. From the elder, James, it traces the FitzGerald of Cosbride in descent from Earl Thomas, and whose young sons, James and Gerald, were, t Glanabally, Co. Waterford, with their mother. Earl Thomas was buried at

ELLICE, or ELIZABETH BARRY, of John Lord Barry of Buttevant. Carewe says William Lord Barry.

GERALD MOR, Lord of the Decies, from whom the Fitzgeralds of Dromana descended.

N, son of Dermot an na MacCarthy Reagh, 2 (Lambeth Pedigrees, 625, 636).

ELLEN, married to Thomas Butler of the Cahir; secondly, to Turlough Mac I Brien Arra, Bishop of Killaloe.

GERALD OGE, s Thomas of Desmond.

JAMES FITZGERALD of Maccollope, died 1557. MAURICE of the Shaen.

ATHERINE, daughter of John FitzGarret, Lord of the Decies (by Ellen, daughter of John Fitz Gibbon, White Knight, knighted by the Earl of Kildare, whose daughter Eleanor said John married); second wife, and the famous "Old Countess of Desmond." She died in 1604. Catherine, her only child, married Philip Barry Oge.

JOHN, called Sir John of Desmond, fourth son of Thomas John Fitz Thomas usurped the title and lands of Desmond whereas in sooth he was no more than Sir John Fitz of a Dominican friar in the abbey of Tralee, where he

JOAN ROCHE, daughter of Maurice Lord Fermoy; first wife. She was put away by her husband on the ground of near affinity, and her issue disinherited by him. She was granddaughter of Maurice Duff, and so grand-niece to her husband.

XIV.—JAMES FITZ JOHN, fourteenth Earl of Desmond, Lord High Treasurer of Ireland; died at Askeaton, October 14, 1558. On the death of Thomas the twelfth Earl, the succession was disputed between James Fitz Maurice, his grandson, and John, the brother of Earl Thomas, James was confirmed in the Earldom by the king, and is therefore usually considered thirteenth Earl of Desmond: but the FitzGerald supported Sir John of Desmond, who was thus *de facto* thirteenth Earl. He died before his competitor James, and could not therefore have succeeded him.

MORE, daughter of Sir Maolrony O'Carroll, chief of his name, Ld. of Ely O'Carroll. She died in 1548. Second wife.

CATHERINE, second daughter of Pierce, Earl of Ormonde, and widow of Richard, Lord Poer. Third wife. She died at Askeaton, March 17, 1552.

ELLEN, daughter of Donal MacCormac Ladhraach, Mac Carty Mor, sister of Donal Earl of Clancare. Fourth wife. She married, 2ndly, Connor O'Brien, Earl of Thomond, and died in 1560.

MAURICE (DURR) FITZ JOHN. He slew his cousin James Fitz Maurice, thirteenth E. of Desmond, and thus secured the Earldom to his brother, James Fitz John. Called "Maurice a totane," or "of the burnings." Slain A. D. 1564, in his 80th year, by the followers of his son-in-law, Sir Dermot MacCarthy. (Russell, Four Mast.)

a of the Cumshenagh. Fitz John, the White s attainted in 1571.

SIR JAMES OF DESMOND, taken in rebellion by Sir Cormac Mac Tadhg Cartie, and executed at Cork, 1580, ob. s. p. Burke and Lodge say he was married to Honor, dau. of the seventh MacCarthy Reagh (Eoghan). O'Daly states that he had scarcely reached the years of puberty before his death, and does not mention his marriage.

ELINOR, wife—1st, of Edmond Butler, brother to Thomas Earl of Ormonde; 2nd, of Brian O'Rorke.

THOMAS = . . . ob. 1564. THOMAS OGE, slain in rebellion, A. D. 1581.

JAMES FITZ MAURICE "the Arch-Traitor," slain by the Clanwilliam Bourkes, 1579.

HONORA = 1st, EDMUND FITZ Seneschal of Imokelly (Lord Burghley, State Papers). 2nd, SIR EDMUND FITZ John Fitz Edmund of Cloyne (Harleian Misc., add. MS. 4814).

Daughter.

daughter of Edmond, Lord of Dunboyne, wife; she re-married with Donogh O'Conllo; died in 1636.

JOHN of Mogeely, called Sir John of Desmond; slain near Castleyons, Aug., 1581.

ELLEN, daughter of Sir Tadhg MacCarthy, eleventh Lord Muskerry.

A base son in Spain.

ELLEN, only daughter, married to Donal MacCarthy (Archdall, Lambeth MS., vol. 635).

MAURICE, ob. s. p.

JOAN, wife of John Barry, Viscount Buttevant; after to Sir Donnell O'Brien; and lastly to Sir Pierce Butler of Cahir.

MARGARET, wife of Thomas L. of Lixnaw in Kerry, ob. 1563.

the Cotton r., says she her bro- at this can ue.

JOHN, living in Spain, 1615, where he was styled Conde de Desmond. He died at Barcelona.

... daughter of Richard Comerford of Danganmore, Kilkenny.

XVI.—JAMES. The 1st October, 1600, a Patent passed the Great Seal of England creating him Earl of Desmond, and his eldest son Baron of Inchiquin. Died in London, 1601, s. p.; he was called "The Queen's Earl."

THOMAS, omitted in most Pedigrees, but is supposed to have existed, and died without issue.

MARGARET, first daughter, married Dermot son to Dermot O'Connor of Connaught; slain in 1600.

p, went to Spain with his father, where he was styled Conde Desmond. He was killed in Germany in 1632, leaving no issue. It appears from a petition of Dame Marguerite MacCarthy to French Minister of War, in 1724, that she claimed kindred a "Count D'Esmond" then living.

LD MOR, Lord of the  
cies, from whom the  
zgeralds of Dromana  
ended.

HONORA, married to Thomas,  
the "Stammerer," eighth  
Baron of Kerry. (Arch-  
dall.)

JOAN, married, as his se-  
cond wife, to Thomas,  
seventh Earl of Kildare,  
died 1486. (Archdall.)

GERALD OGE, slain in 1477, fifth son of = GRANY, daughter of Eoghan Mac Tadhg  
Thomas of Drogheda, eighth Earl of Mac Carthy, Lord of Muskerry (Lam-  
Desmond. beth MS., vol. 626, p. 6).

GERALD = MAURICE = THOMAS of Kilmacow, whose great-great-grandson, James, living in = HONOR, dau. of JOHN of =  
lope, of the Shaen. 1687, commonly called Earl of Desmond, married Miss Brien of O'Brien, Earl Stran-  
57. Comeragh, and died in great poverty, leaving a son, Gerald (Burke). of Thomond. cally.

ond, fourth son of Thomas, the eighth Earl. The Harleian Pedigree says: "This = MORE, daughter of Donogh O'Brien of  
the title and lands of Desmond, oppressing his nephew the true Earl of Desmond, Carrigogunnell, in the county of  
o more than Sir John Fitz Gerald." His great age induced him to assume the habit Limerick, Lord of Pobble O'Brien.  
e abbey of Tralee, where he died in 1536.

MAURICE (DURH) FITZ = JULIA, second JOHN OGE. Archdall erro- = ELLEN, dau. GERALD,  
JOHN. He slew his daughter of neously (vol. i. p. 72) says of Lord died s. p.  
cousin James Fitz "John Oge died childless." Roche.  
Maurice, thirteenth E. O'Mulryan of Sulloghade, county of  
of Desmond, and thus Tipperary, and widow of  
secured the Earldom to Mac I Brien  
his brother, James Fitz Arra.  
John. Called "Mau-  
rice a totane," or "of the burnings." Slain  
A. D. 1564, in his 80th  
year, by the followers  
of his son-in-law, Sir  
Dermot Mac Carthy.  
(Russell, Four Mast.)

JAMES, GERALD, THOMAS, JOHN OGE, } All slain in rebellion, s. p.  
who married Ellenor, daughter of Thomas, Lord Cahir.

MAURICE, alluded to in the Suga-  
gan Earl's "Relation" placed  
in the hands of Sir George Ca-  
rewe, as the thirdsole surviv-  
ing (should he himself be put  
to death) heir to the Earl-  
dom; his own brother John  
and the Queen's Earl being  
the other two; ob. s. p.

ELLEN, married—1st,  
Cormac Oge Mac Diar-  
mid; 2nd, Lord of Du-  
hallow; 3rd, O'Sulli-  
van More; 4th, O'Cal-  
laghan, Lord of Pobble  
O'Callaghan.

JAMES FITZMAURICE, = KATRIN, daughter of JOAN = SIR DONOGH, ELLEA- = MAU- ELLEN = SIR DERMOT ELLICE,  
"the Arch-Traitor," W. Burke of the sixth MacCar- NOR. RICE, Mac TADHG  
slain by the Clanwil- liam Bourkes, 1579. thy Reagh. Viscount Buttevant. MAC CAR- hon  
liam Bourkes, 1579. FLORENCE, or FININ, died in Lon- don, in the fiftieth year of his  
captivity, A. D. 1640.

eschal of Daughter. MAURICE, GERALD, JOAN = JAMES FITZJOHN, fourteenth  
Burghley, ob. before 1588 (O'Daly). shipwrecked on the coast of Ireland (O'Daly). Earl of Desmond; divorced  
by him as too near of kin.

John Fitz (Harleian 14).

SIR THOMAS ROE FITZGERALD.

MARGARET, wife of Thomas L. of Lixnaw in Kerry, ob. 1563. = ELlice, wife of John, Lord Poer of Curraghmore.

HONORA, wife of Donal Mac Carthy More, Earl of Clancare, by dispensation.

SIR CORMAC, Lord of Muskerry.

Dau. = SIR JOHN FITZEDMOND FITZGERALD of Cloyne, Seneschal of Imokilly (see Thomas Norrey's letter to Walsyngham, July 1, 1598, H. M. State Papers, Ireland; also Calendar of State Papers, Carewe, 1575, 1588, page 259, note).

ELLES, wife of James Viscount Buttevant.

MARGARET, first daughter, married Dermot, son to Dermot O'Connor of Connaught; slain in 1600.

JOANE, second daughter, married Dermot O'Sullivan Bere, who died s. p. Nov. 25, 1619.

CATHERINE, third daughter, married—1st, to Maurice, Viscount Fermoy; 2nd, to Sir Donal O'Brien; living in 1615.

ELLEN, fourth daughter, married—1st, to Sir Donogh O'Connor, Sligo; 2nd, to Sir Robert Cressy; 3rd, to Edmond Lord Dunboyne. She died in 1660.

ELlice, fifth daughter, married Sir Val. Browne of Ross Castle in Kerry.

The Pedegree of the Geraldines of Desmond, from Oterus of Windsor to Maurice Fitz Gerald, who first came to the conquest off Ireland with Richard, Earle Strongbow, in y<sup>e</sup> 16th yeare of the reigne of Henry 2<sup>d</sup>, King of England. And from the sayd Maurice to James Fitz Garrett, the last Earle of Desmond of that name, togeather with some other branches and families that descended from y<sup>e</sup> said Maurice in Ireland.

WALTER of Windsor, the son of Oterus, had issue three sonns—William, Robert, and Gerald of Windsor. Of William, Henry the Lord Windsor was descended; and of Robert of Windsor, Robert Earle of Essex was descended; and Gerald of Windsor, y<sup>e</sup> third son, who married the daughter of Reese ap Thyder, the greate Prince of Wales, whose name was Nesta, who had issue two sons (viz.), William and Maurice. William, the eldest son of Gerald of Windsor, tooke to wife Alma, eldest daughter of the Earle Strongbow, vpon whom the s<sup>d</sup> Earle bestowd in Franck marriage the middle cantred of O'Whelane, and castle of Guikinloe, now called Wicklowe; with several other lands. They both dyed without issue, in the lifytyme of the sayd Earle.

Then succeeded his younger brother, Maurice Fitzgerald, of whom descended all the Geraldines of Ireland. Hee was a mighty man, full of honour and courage: he exceeded all men of his tyme in martial prowesse and chevalrie, as seuerall chronicles mention, who, after performeing of greate services in the conquest of Ireland, and returneing into Wales upon the death of his father, was drowned by sea at his returne back, in An. Dom. 1192, in y<sup>e</sup> 3<sup>d</sup> yeare of y<sup>e</sup> reigne of King Richard y<sup>e</sup> 1, leaving issue Gerald.

This Gerald builded the Abbey and Castle of Sligoe, in Conaught; and after many gallant ouerthrowes giuen to the Kings enemyes, ended his dayes, and was buried in the sayd Abbey, in An<sup>d</sup> Dom. 1205, about the sixth yeare of the reign of King John; leaving issue Maurice.

This Maurice succeeded his father; and the King, being truely aduertized of the several good and loyall services done by the Geraldines, created him Lord of Tirconnell, and made him Lord Justice of Ireland. The said Maurice was commanded by the King to goe with forces out of Ireland to the suppressing of the Welsh; and haueing performed the said service with much honour and credit, after his returne into Ireland he subdued O'Donnell, who by the death of Lacy, Earle of Lincoln was then grown very strong and grieueous to his Majesty's subjects. After haueing subdued this O'Donnell, the sayd Maurice Lord Justice forced pledges and tributes from O'Neale, and of most of the suspected nobility of the land, to keepe the king's peace. This Maurice marryed the daughter of Walter de Burgh, Earle of Vlster and Connaught, by whome he had issue Thomas and Maurice. After performing the services aforesaid, he at last entered into



the order of the fryars minors, and there ended his dayes, An<sup>o</sup> D<sup>ni</sup> 1254, and in the thirty-ninth yeare of Henry the 3, and was buried in the South Abbey of Youghill, whereof he was founder, as also of the South gate and suburbs of the sayd towne. He likewise erected and enlarged the monastery of St. Dominick without the north gates of Youghill.

Then Thomas, son to the said Maurice, succeeded, and proved very famous and greate during his time, in so much that he was commonly called Thomas the Greate. He parted this life in An<sup>o</sup> D<sup>ni</sup> 1260, and in the forty-fifth yeare of the reigne of Henry 3<sup>d</sup>, and lyeth by his father at Youghill, leaving issue John.

This John succeeded his father, and proved of noe less courage and fame than his ancestors. He acted many services against the Irish, especially against the Clancartyes, wherevppon Edward, the first prince of that name, haueing had the Dukedome of Aquitaine, the Earldome of Chester, and Realme of Ireland by grant from his father, Henry 3<sup>d</sup>, granted to this sayd John the country of Decies and of Desmond. The sayd John was marryed to Margery, daughter to Thomas Fitz Anthony, and by her had issue Maurice. Both the father and the son together were slayne by M<sup>c</sup>Carthy, in a place called Callen, in the 52<sup>nd</sup> yeare of the reign of Henry the 3<sup>d</sup>, and were both buried at Traly, the sayd John haueing been founder thereof. Of this John descended the three famous knights, viz. the White Knight, the Black Knight, which is the Knight of the Valley or Glin; and the Green Knight, who is called the Knight of Kerry, now lueing, by name John Fitzgerald; together with their younger brother, called the Lord of Clonlish.

The abovesaid Maurice was marryed, in the lyfe time of his father, John, to the daughter of one Geoffry, that was then Lord Deputy of Ireland. She, being left great with child at the time of her husband's death, soone after was delivered of a son, and called him Thomas.

This Thomas, being in his swadling cloaths accidentally left alone in his cradle, was by an Ape carryed up to the battlements of the monastery of Traly, where the little beast, to the admiration of many spectators, dandled him to and froe, whilst everyone ran with their beds and caddows, thinking to catch the child when it should fall from the Ape. But Divine providence prevented that danger; for the Ape miraculously bore away the infant, and left him in the cradle as he found him, by which accident this Thomas was ever after nicknamed from The Ape.

This Thomas was afterwards marryed to Ellen, daughter of Fitzmaurice, now called the Lord of Kerry and of Lixnaw, by whome he had issue 2 sons, viz. Maurice and John. He parted this life in An<sup>o</sup> D<sup>ni</sup> 1296, and in the reign of Edward the first. Maurice, the elder brother of these two, was created the first Earle of Desmond; and John, the younger, was created the first Earle of Kildare: yet the Earle of Kildare is the elder earle by some few hours; for Kildare was created in the forenoone, and Desmond in the afternoone. Of this John, Earle of Kildare, is M<sup>c</sup>Thomas of Munster; the Geraldines of Linster, viz<sup>t</sup>. M<sup>c</sup>Thomas of Ballyoghanan, and several other brave families, whom for brevity sake I pass for the present, and see to Desmond.

This Maurice aforesaid, the first Earl of Desmond, was marryed to Honora, the daughter of great O'Bryen, and by her had issue four sons, viz<sup>t</sup>. Gerald, Nicholas, John, and Maurice. He was Lord Deputy of Ireland dureing his life, and died at Dublin in An<sup>o</sup> 1355, in the 29<sup>th</sup> yeare of

the reigne of Edward the third. This Maurice made a feoffment of all his estate to the use of his heirs males lawfully begotten of his body, when Sr. Thomas Fitz John, son and heire to John before mentioned, only brother of the said Earle, was in remainder of the said entaile.

Gerald, the eldest son of the said Maurice, succeeded his father, and had issue two sons, viz. John and James. He died An<sup>o</sup> D<sup>ni</sup> 1397, and in the 20th yeare of the reigne of Richard the Second, or thereabouts.

John Fitzgerald was married to Elizabeth, daughter to the Earle of Ormond and Wiltshire, by whome he had issue Thomas; he was himself drowned in the foard of Ardfinan, vpon the river Suir, after coming out of Scotland, where he was commanded by the King to goe with an army against the King of Scots in An<sup>o</sup> D<sup>ni</sup> 1401, and in the second year of the reigne of Henry the 4<sup>th</sup>.

Thomas Fitz John succeeded his father; he died at Paris, in France, and was buried vpon St. Laurence's day, with great and mighty show, wher the two kings of England and France were present; he was buried with the fryers minors, in An<sup>o</sup> D<sup>ni</sup> 1420, leaveing issue only one bastard son, of whom descended the house of Broughill.

Then succeeded James Fitzgerald, second son to Gerald before mentioned, who married Mary Bourke, daughter to M<sup>o</sup>William Ogther, then (as my author says) a mighty Lord of Lands, of whom (as he sayeth) likewise descended the Earle of Clanrickard; and with this Mary came the galliglasses of the M<sup>o</sup>Shyhyes first into Munster out of Connaught. She had issue by the said James Fitz Gerald two sons, viz. Thomas and Garrett. This James was buried at Youghill, in An<sup>o</sup> D<sup>ni</sup> 1462, and in y<sup>e</sup> second year of Edward the 4<sup>th</sup>. Garrett, the second son of this s<sup>d</sup>. James, is the predecessor of the Lords of Deaces, in the county of Waterford; and afterwards, in progress of time, Maurice Fitz Gerald was created Lord Viscount Deaces, having a grant of that title to himself and the heirs males lawfully begotten of his owne body for ever; but he died without bodily issue male.

Thomas, the eldest son of the foresaid James, succeeded his father, and married Elizabeth Barry, daughter to Barrymore. This Thomas was beheaded at Tredagh, by John Tiptoft, Earle of Worcester, then Lord Deputy of Ireland, not for exacting coyne and livery—as Cambden falsely reporteth in his history—for the Earle of Desmond did scorne any such exaction; neither had he any neede thereof, when as he had in his own libertyes from the western coasts of Ireland to the gates of Clonmell, and the chieft buildings there too belonged to those Earles, who were always provided for in their owne manor houses as they travelled within that compass, and the cheife nobilitie of Munster waited on them as they passed by. But Spenser cometh a little neerer the matter, though a detractor from the nobilitie, in his view of the State of Ireland, sayeing—At which time the Earle of Desmond, who was then called Thomas, being through falseful subordination (as they say) of the Queene for some offence by her against him conceiued brought to his death at Tredagh most vnjustly, notwithstanding that he was a very good and sound subject to the King. Thus says he, let the reader (says my Author) pardon me, whilst I deliver the truth of this good Earles death at Tredagh, the 15<sup>th</sup> day of February, 1467; which I had (sayeth he) by the handwriting of one that waited vpon the Earle, and was with him in England, and also at the time of his execution, by name Maurice O'Hossy.

King Edward the 4<sup>th</sup> being one day abroad takeing his pleasure in the country, who delighted much in the company and good conversation of this Earle, amongst other discourses asked the sayd Earle what fault he perceiued to be in him or his court that was not fit for a Prince to suffer. The Earle, modestly smileing, made answer, that as for his own part he could not apprehend any of the least in his royall person but what by a little correction might soone be repaired, by the amendment of his saddle. His Majesty, who soon vnderstood his meaning, tooke that answer in good part. But soon after, some odd words chanceing to fall out between the King and Queene, the King, the more to vex her—thinking noe other harme concerning the Earle—told the Queene that it was true what his cousin Desmond sayd the other day, that he had neither fault or blemish but what was in his saddle. The Queene, perceiueing that this meant by the Earle concerning herself, kept silence, waiteing for better opportunity to be revenged on him. In order to which, vpon good deliberation she possessed herselfe of the King's priue signett, and gott a commission written and directed to the Lord Deputy Tiptoft aforesaid, as it were from the King, that vpon sight of the said commission he should execute death vpon Thomas, Earle of Desmond, by separateing his head from his shoulders. This was a warrant sufficient to spurre Tiptoft on to prosecute the same, vnderstanding that the Earle was coming out of England as Lord Deputy in his place; not long after the said Earle landed at Tredagh, whereof Tiptoft hauing certain notice, made speede with forces by night, and marched into the town of Tredagh with torches and lanternes directed to the Earle's house about midnight. Then the Earle's page, by name Baggott, son to the Baggott of the county of Limerick, who was a very comely youth, and endowed with all good manners and conditions—about the age of twenty yeares, and of whome the King himselfe tooke speciall notice with the Earle in England—this youth, I say, being then disturbed in mind, and not able to take any rest that night, rose vp to the chamber window where his Lord and master lay; and, seeing that sight of men and armes, cried out to his Lord, and sayed, O my Lord! O my dear Lord! here are all the men in Ireland marching vp the street in armes; therefore, my Lord, rouse vp your spirits, and bless yourselfe, for my mind tells me they are for noe good intent; whereat the Earle made answer, Alass, my boy, I wish there were but half the men of Munster only. Suddenly these men forced into the Earles lodging, and barbarously handled and apprehended him; and, without any farther deliberation, in the morning chopt off his head. It would (as mine author sayeth) move the hardest heart to pittie and haue compassion, to see the dolefull lamentations and behaviour of this youth Baggott, seeing the innocent bloud of his Lord and master soe suddenly and inhumanely spilt before his face, to whome, as he said, all Ireland within eight days after would gladly bowe and submitt itselfe. Tiptoft, being advertised of the youths speeches, presently commanded him to be killed in his owne presence. But soone after this, the King, being truely informed of all this vnexpected vproar of almost the whole realme, commanded Tiptoft for England, and examined the matter. Tiptoft then, producing his commission for the Earles death under the Kings priue seale, cleared himselfe of that; but the King, more narrowlye pryeing into the business, and being greiued for the Earles death, brought Tiptoft vpon the stage for killing the page, which he did without any commission; wherevpon Tiptoft was condemned that his head should

be cut off, which was accordingly done. This Thomas of Tredagh, as they call him, had issue by the said Elizabeth Barry five sons, viz<sup>t</sup>. James, Maurice, Thomas, John, and Garrett. This Garrett is the predecessor of the houses of Macollop, the Shiane, Kilimocow, Sronecally, Conway, and others.

James, the eldest son of the said Thomas, succeeded his father in the Earledome, and was murdered at Rathkeale by one John Montag, how, why, or ypon what commotion, I have not as yet found out, although I have enquired of many; but one thing I may boldly aver—that John Montag escaped not without revenge. This murder was committed in An<sup>o</sup> D<sup>ni</sup>. 1487, and in the second year of the reigne of Henry the 7<sup>th</sup>. This James had noe issue.

Then succeeded Maurice the lame, being the second son of the foresaid Thomas of Tredagh. This Maurice was married to Ellean, daughter to the Lord Roch, and died in An<sup>o</sup> D<sup>ni</sup>. 1519, and in the tenth year of the reigne of Henry the 8<sup>th</sup>, and was buried at Youghill, leaving issue 2 sons, viz. James and Thomas.

James, the elder of the two sons, succeeded his father, Maurice; he married the daughter of O'Bryen Arra, and died in An<sup>o</sup> D<sup>ni</sup>. 1529, and in the 17<sup>th</sup> year of the reign of Henry the 8<sup>th</sup>, leaving issue one daughter, by name Joane, mother to Thomas Duffe, Earle of Ormond and Ossory. Thomas, the younger brother, died before the elder, leaving issue likewise one daughter, who was married to the heyre of Paulstowne, in county of Kilkenny, being of the Butlers of neere alliance to the Earle of Ormond.

Then succeeded Thomas, commonly called by the Irish *ipbol na gíra ioppán*, which may be interpreted "Victorious in the battle," he being the third son of Thomas, beheaded at Tredagh. This Thomas was married to Giles, the daughter of Cormack M<sup>c</sup>Carty, Lord of Muskerry, and died in An<sup>o</sup> D<sup>ni</sup>. 1534, and in the 25<sup>th</sup> year of the reign of Henry the 8<sup>th</sup>, leaving issue James, his grandchild, for his heire, because y<sup>t</sup> Maurice, his son, died before himselfe, who was father to this James.

This James Fitzmaurice succeeded his grandfather, and was a brave, valliant young man, but not of much discretion; otherwise he had not been slaine soe vnhappily as he was at Lickseale, but by whome I will forbear to tell at this present; his death happened on Monday morning, being the 16<sup>th</sup> July, 1540, and in the 31<sup>st</sup> year of the reign of Henry the 8<sup>th</sup>; he had no issue, nor was married; but Maurice *an toitane*, his neere kinsman, was not far of when he was killed. Now, this Maurice *an toitane*, or Maurice the burner, was soe called because that allways in time of war he was wont to burne and destroy all that he mett with in the enemyes quarters. He was father to James Fitzmaurice, who in his lifetime being a great traveller in France, Spaine, the Low Countryes, Germany, and Turkye, and a renowned Irish warriar, had letters of recommendation from the King of France to the Emperor, and from the Emperor to the King of Poland, where he was honorably entertained, and promoted for his fighting against the Turks; in that war he behaved himselfe soe bravely, that he won greate applause and honor both for himselfe, his King, and his country. In Ireland he was called the famous Rebell. I could averr many wonderfull acts and enterprizes of him, almost beyond mans capacitye to beleieve, but the brevity of my intent forbids me. In the Turkish army the common souldiers were wont to say that the God of the Christians had raised again Scanderbegg to be revenged on them. This James was noe

Earle: his sister was the mother of Florenc M<sup>c</sup>Cartye, who died in the Tower of London; his daughter was the grandmother of Morrogh O'Brien, the now Earle of Inchiquin, and Honora, the old Lady of Kerry; of Coll. Fitzgerald of Ballymartyr, and of Edmond of Ballymoloe, and of many other noblemen. He was at the last unhappily slain with a shott by an vnworthy person, out of a wood, as he was vpon his journey towards Abbey Crosse, with intent to perform a vow he made to his Redeemer when he was beyond seas. He was pursued by the Burks in the county of Limerick; but after being shot and mortally wounded, he turned back vpon his pursuers, and killed of the chiefest of them the number of eighteen, the most part with his owne hands, and put all the rest to flight being about 400, haueing but 16 gentlemen in his company. After this he stept with his said gentlemen vnto the wood, where he alighted from his horse; and, seeing there was noe recovery of his life to be expected, he desired Gerald Fitz Thomas, his nephew, to cut of his head, that it might not be made a laughing stock to his enemyes, which accordingly he did, and buried the same at Traly.

Then succeeded James Fitz John, the elder brother of the said Maurice, and son & heire of John Fitz Thomas, y<sup>e</sup> fourth son of Thomas that was beheaded at Tredagh. He had issue by the Lord Roche's daughter one son, by name Thomas, which Thomas had issue James and John. This James is he that was called the titular Earle, of whom Pacata Hibernia makes so often mention. He ended his days in the Tower of London, and his brother John died in Spaine. This James the Earle had issue by the daughter of O'Carroll three sons, viz<sup>t</sup>. Garrett, S<sup>t</sup>. John of Desmond, and Maurice. And by the daughter of M<sup>c</sup>Carty More he had one son, by name S<sup>t</sup>. James of Desmond. This Sir John of Desmond was killed at Bradenearren, not far from Farmoy, by Sir Walter Raleigh, vnawares. This Earle had many crosses and troubles in the beginning; for about the 16<sup>th</sup> yeare of the reigne of Henry the 8<sup>th</sup> he was proclaimed traitor, for some had alleged that he had been personally aideing the French king, then in war with England, to bring forces into Ireland, and in like manner the Emperour: it was by means of this Earle that destruction came vpon his couzen, the Earle of Kildare; but, because I am in hast, I refer the reader to that booke of Statutes of Ireland vntil better opportunitye. He died in August, An<sup>o</sup> 1548, and was buried at Traly, in the 2<sup>nd</sup> yeare of Edward the 6<sup>th</sup>.

Then Garrett succeeded his said father, James, pretending his elder brother illegitimate. He married the daughter of the Lord of Dunboyne, by whom he had issue one son, and three daughters. This Earle defeated the two Earles of Tomond and Clanrickard, as they lay at seige with Enchyquine, the Earl of Tomond intending to depose Teige M<sup>c</sup>Morogh, then Lord of Enchiquine, out of all his inheritance; but by that intent the two Earles lost the number of 2500 of their men, and Enchequine was delivered with the loss of one man of Desmonds. This Garrett was betrayed by his owne fosterers, who with their owne hands did cut of his head at Gluneginhagh, in the county of Kerry; for which inhuman act theyre name still remains odious. They were in those days a strong and mighty familie in the county of Kerry, and that by this Earles exalting—in soe much that Fitz Maurice, the Lord of Kerry, could get noe man to execute the cheife actor who first laid hands on the Earle, being before the gallows, so that he was forced to put the halter about his neck with his

owne hands. It was surely the judgment of God fell out vpon this great person; for the very father of these murtherers, being overseer of the Earles lands about Athskeaton, was wont to destraine two or three cowes which the poor fryers had thereabout in a litle pasture belonging to their Abbey; which cowes, chancing to goe out of it, were by this man detained from them vntil they should pay treble trespass. This fellowes cattle, I say, chanced to goe into the said fryers litle pasture, and were by the fryers alsoe impounded, they (poore souls !) thinking noe other harme but something to allay the mans fury, always bent against them. This man, haueing notice hereof, came to the Abbey door, and there knocked, wherevpon one of the fryers came forth, and saluted him according to their wonted manner, which was noe satisfaction to him, but called for the father-guardian, who likewise came, and with a religious grave countenance saluted him. There was noe farther discourse; but he asking the guardian how durst he presume that boldness as to impound his cattle, he being the Earles fosterer, and with him in great estimation? He expected noe answer, but presently, draweing out his long skeane, stabbed the good prelate to the heart: wherevpon this fellow betooke himselfe to flight, thinking by long running to procure his pardon from the Earle. The Earle, being certified of this henious murther, was exceedingly moved, and sent enquiree throughout all parts, but could not find the murtherer. Not long after, this man's wife goes to the Countesse of Desmond with a present of a whole cupboards furniture of plate, and with many other fine and gay things, begging her Ladyship with weeping eyes that she would mitigate the Earles fury against her husband; but, to be short, the mild Earle, being of mercifull and generous disposition, pardoned at last this wicked malefactor, whose sons, as I sayed, brought him to his ruine.

Then succeeded his son James, who at the time of his fathers death was in England, and came over with letters patents from the Queene to succeed his father in the Earldome; but he stayed not aboue halfe a yeare before he was sent for over againe, where he continued vntil his death. Some say that he was poysoned in London, in An<sup>o</sup> D<sup>ni</sup>. 1583, in the reign of Queene Elizabeth. This James was the last Earle of Desmond of the Geraldines. I reckon not James Fitz Thomas, the titulary Earle.

There was one Earle, as they say, by name Garrett, that was by enchantment carryed away from Newcastle, in Connellugh, of whom I could be copious, if I followed the vulgar report of him; but in regard I can find noe thing written of him in any chronicle or history, nor in the lineall genealogye of the Earles, I'll tell nothing of him until I am better satisfied.

## NOTES.

Page 461, line 11.—*Otterus*.

Mr. Thomas Russell states that the ancestors of the Fitz Gerald's during their abode in Italy bore not the surname of Geraldine, and that one of them made his first appearance in England as one of the commanders in the Duke William of Normandy's army in 1067; whereas, it appears, according to the account given by the Marquis of Kildare, in his book "The Earls of Kildare" (Dublin, Hodges, Smith and Co., 1858), that "Dominus Otho" or Other (one of the ancestors of the Fitz Gerald's), in 1057 (16th Edward the Confessor), was an honorary Baron of England, according to Sir William Dugdale.

"Otho, or Other (the Marquis says), is said to have been one of the Baronial family of the Gherardini of Florence, and to have passed into Normandy, and thence into England." See note, p. 474, *infra*.

This Otho, therefore, seems to have been settled in England previous to the Norman Conquest, where, as the Marquis says, page 2—"He possessed three lordships in Surrey, three in Buckinghamshire, two in Berkshire, four in Middlesex, nine in Wiltshire, ten in Hampshire, three in Dorsetshire, and one in Somersetshire."

"In 1078, Walter Fitz Otho is mentioned in 'Domesday Book' as being in possession of his father (Otho's) estates. He was Castellan of Windsor, and Warden of the forests of Berkshire." His eldest son, Gerald Fitz Walter, by Gladys, daughter of Rhiwallon-ap-Cynvyn, Prince of North Wales, was appointed by Henry I. Constable of Pembroke Castle, and was father of Maurice Fitz Gerald (who came to Ireland with the Earl of Pembroke (Strongbow) in 1169), by Nesta, daughter of Rhys-ap-Tudor Mawr, Prince of South Wales.

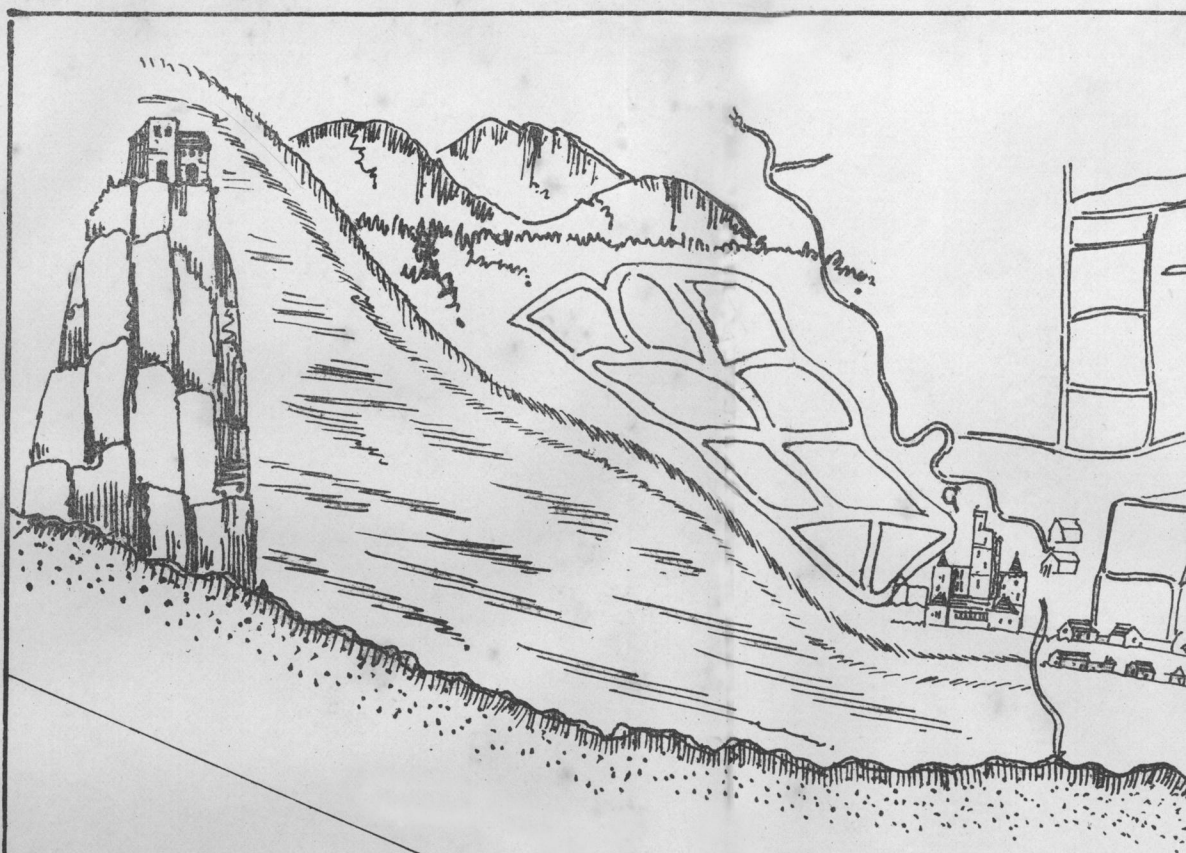
Page 461, line 19.—*O' Whelane, and Castle of Guikinloe*.

This grant is thus described in the Norman French "Geste" of the "Conquest of Ireland" (Ed. Michel) p. 146:—

"Li quens Ricard pus donout  
A Moriz le fiz Geroud;  
Le Nas donat le bon cuntur  
Al fiz Geroud od tut le onur:  
Ço est la terre de Ofelan  
Ki fud al traitur Mac Kelan;  
Si li donat Winkinlo  
Entre Brée e Arklo:  
Ço fud la tere de Kylmantan,  
Entre ad Cleth e Lochgarman."

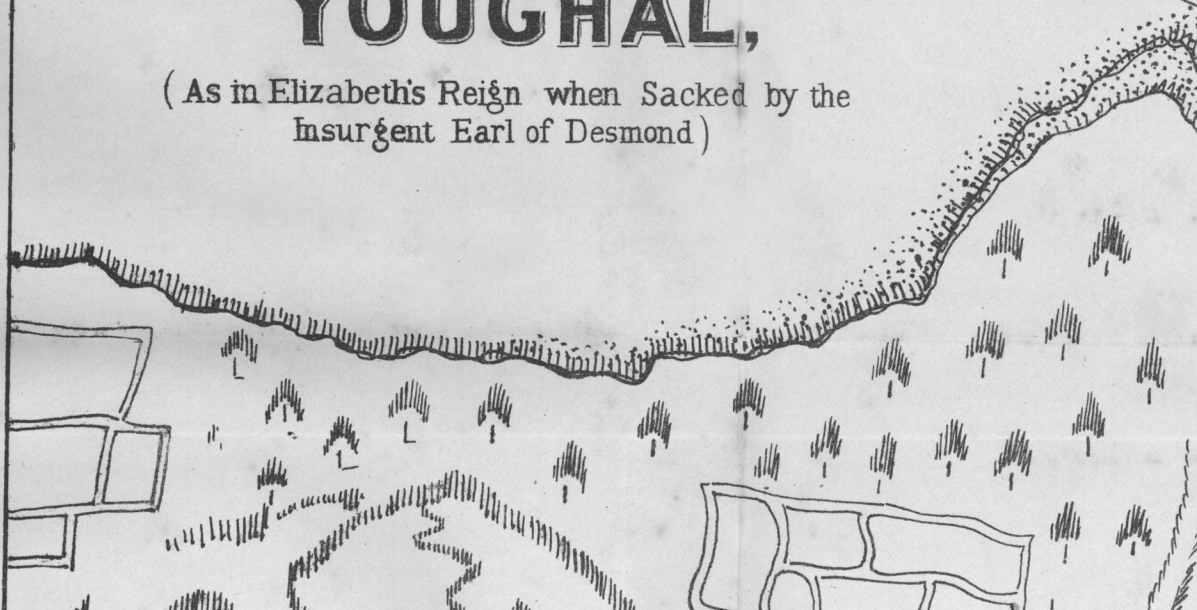
Earl Richard then gave  
To Maurice fitz Gerald;  
The good count gave the Naas  
To Fitz Gerald with all the honor:  
This is the land of Ofelan  
Which belonged to the traitor Mac Kelan;  
He gave him also Wicklow  
Between Bray and Arklow:  
This was the land of Kylmantan,  
Between Ad Cleth [Dublin] and Lochgarman [Wexford].

From Ofelan (*recte* Ui Failghe), the Fitz Gerald's derived their most ancient title of O'faly, a Barony by tenure, still enjoyed by the Duke of Leinster.



# YOUGHAL,

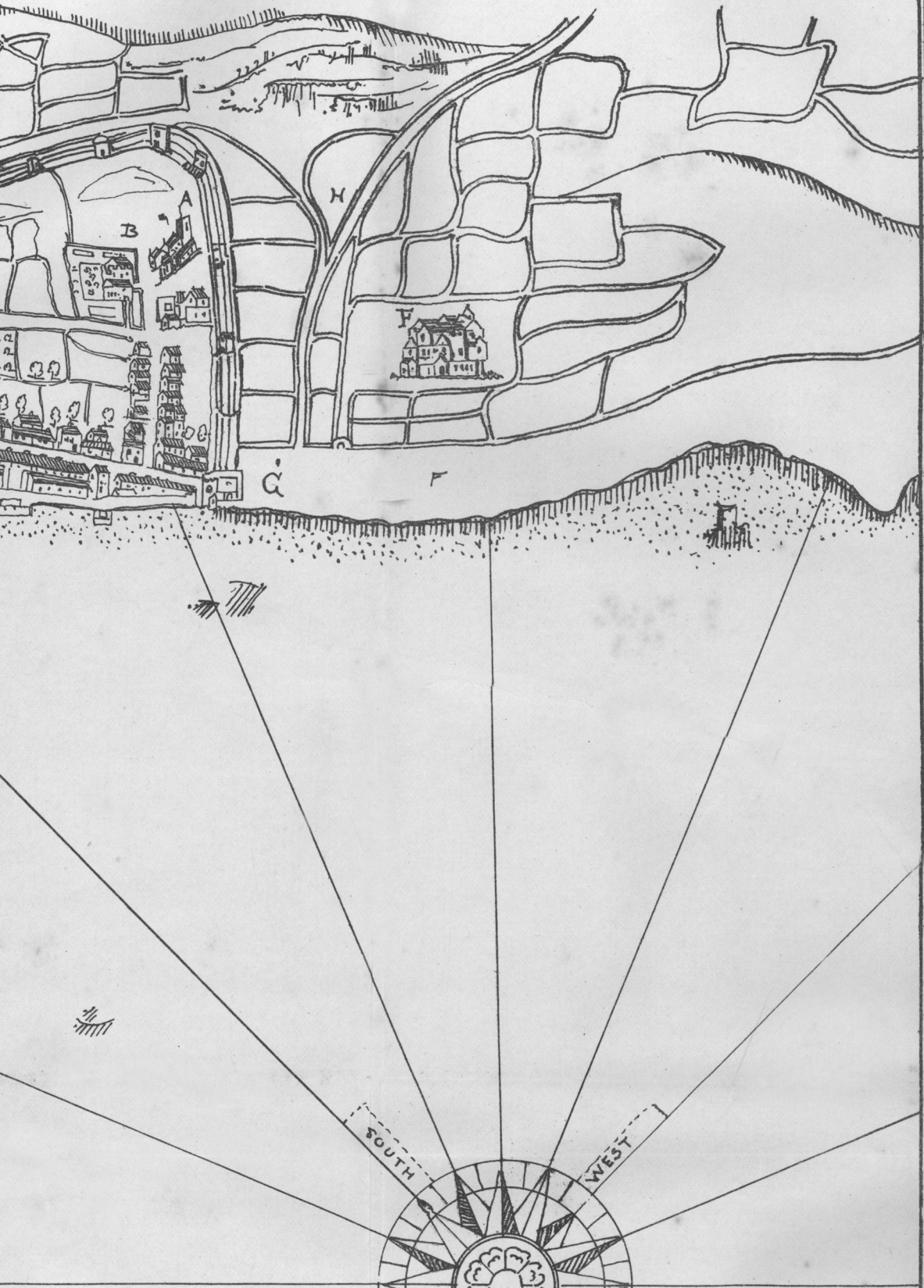
( As in Elizabeth's Reign when Sacked by the  
Insurgent Earl of Desmond )





• YOVGHAL: ~





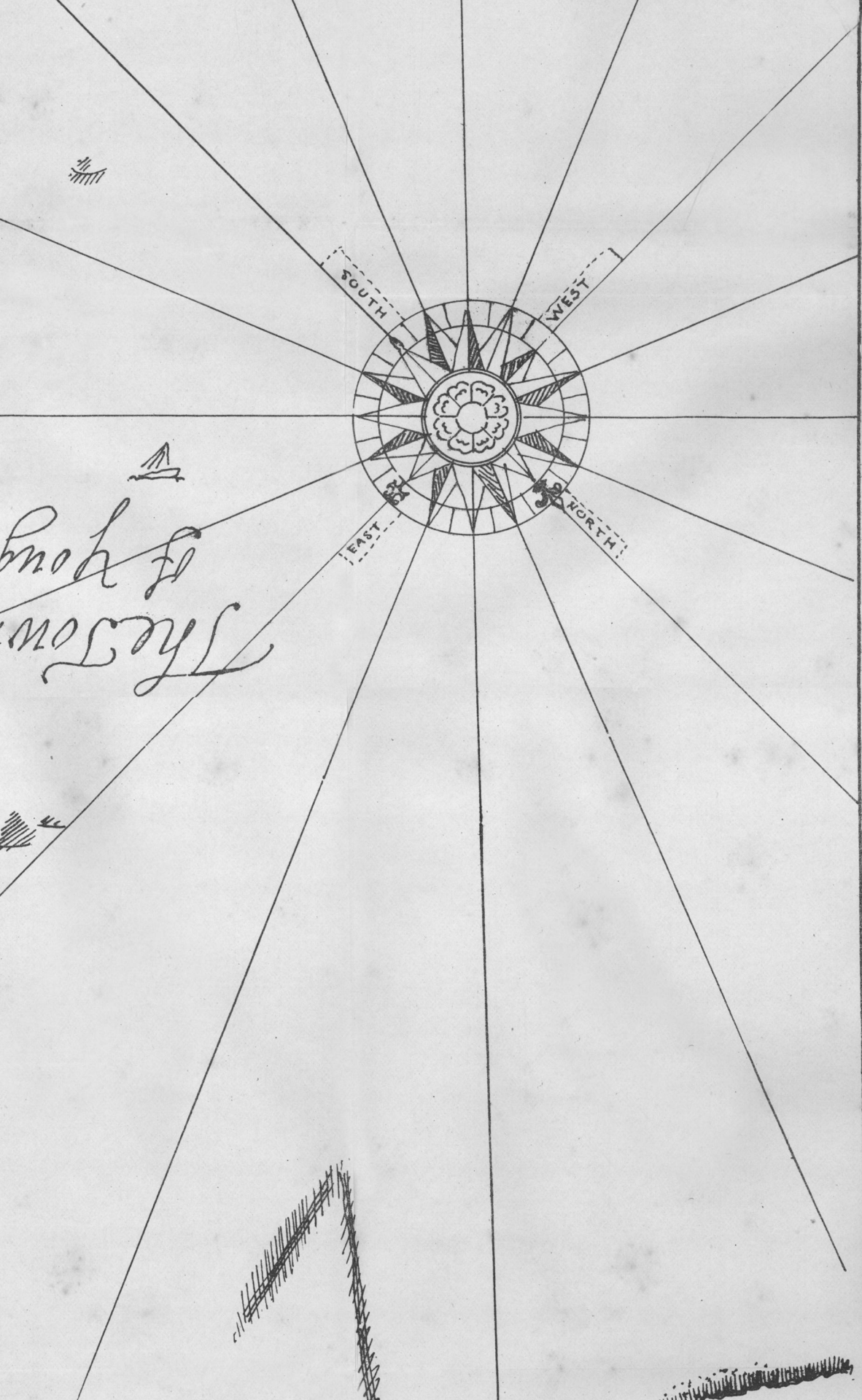
( As in Elizabeth's Reign when Sacked by the  
Insurgent Earl of Desmond )







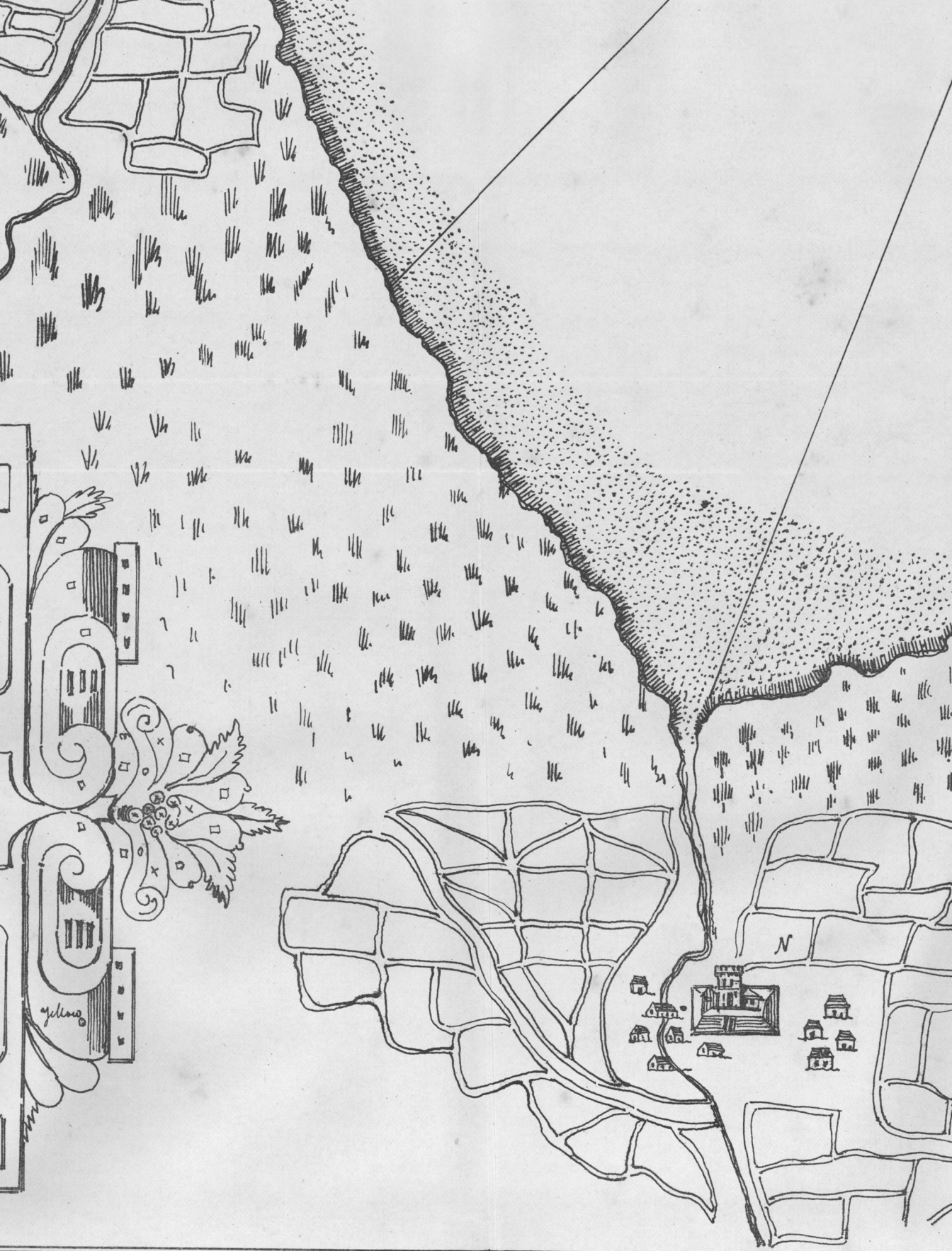
The Town and Fort  
of Youghall

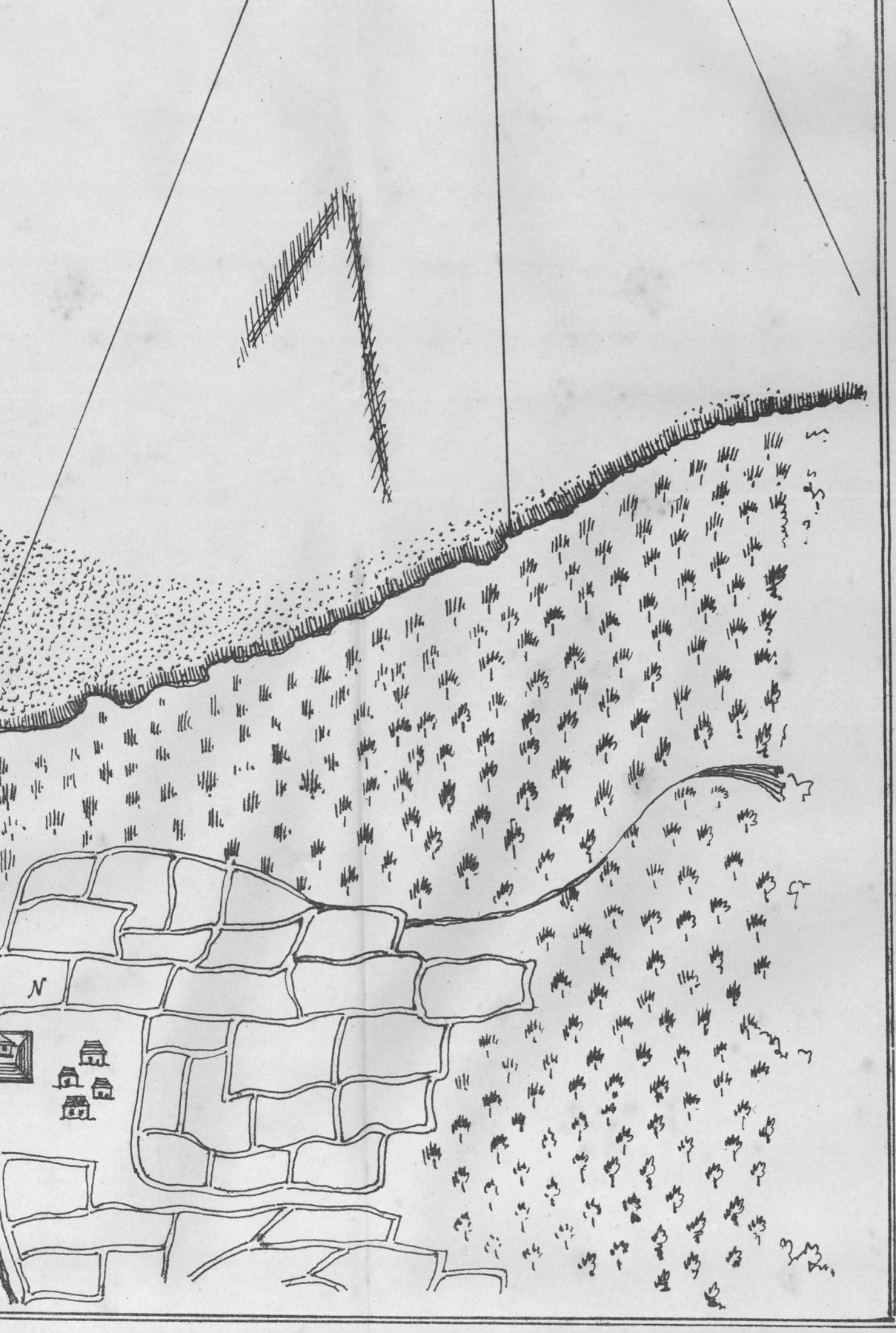


The Town of York





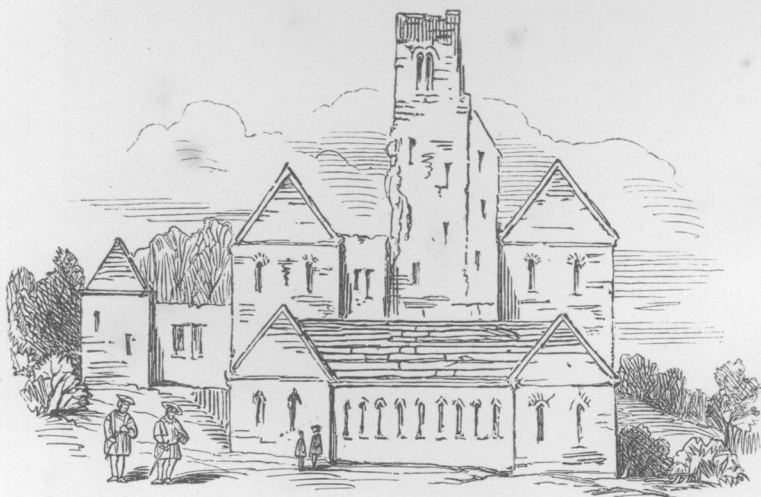








Dominican Friary or North Abbey.



Franciscan Friary, or South Abbey.

Page 462, line 3.—*Youghill*.

Henry III., on Sep. 26th, in the 18th year of his reign (A. D. 1234), granted to Maurice FitzGerald, second Baron of Ophaly, and his heirs for ever, a market to be held in his Manor of "Yohyll," on the Saturday of each week—also a fair to be held on the Vigil and Day of St. Michael, and for thirteen days after. (Rot. Claus. 18 Hen. III., M. 5). In 1334, by an Inquisition taken at Youghal, it was found that Maurice, the first Earl of Desmond, had twenty satellites called Kernes (*satalitos qui vocantur Kernes*), who feloniously slew certain men at Youghal, and were afterwards received and maintained by the said Earl with full knowledge of their felonious acts; also, that the said satellites took from the men of the County of Cork, with the assent of the Earl, various goods and chattels to the value of £20. (Inquisitions, Public Record Office, London.) That is, they took coyne and livery or horse meat and man's meat, so early had the Desmonds adopted the Irish customs. As Youghal was closely connected with the Earls of Desmond down to the rebellion of Earl Garret, we here give a map, from the original in the Manuscript Library of Trinity College, Dublin, of the town as it was in the latter end of the reign of Elizabeth, and also enlarged views of the two Abbeys from representations on the same map.<sup>1</sup> The sack of Youghal by the Earl, after he had broken out into rebellion (and which is merely alluded to at p. 387, *supra*, by Russell) is thus graphically described in the State Papers of Elizabeth:—

## SIR WILLIAM PELHAM TO LORD TREASURER BURLEIGH.

Public Record Office, State Papers (Ireland), Elizabeth, Vol. Lxx., No. 35, 28 Nov. 1579.

"My very good Lo. the wind hath bine so littell favorable to y<sup>e</sup> dispatches sent from England as I have not sene eny from thence of latter date then the second of this moneth at w<sup>ch</sup> tyme it semed yor lo: were not enformed of the Rebellion of the Earle of Desmond Since my Retorne out of Mounster and the authoritie given to my very good Lo: the Earl of Ormond to be generall & whill he remained at home to make preparation for the prosecution of the Rebels. I heare that Desmond in persone, accompanied with his brother John, hath sackid Youghall and used greatt furie towards the people and it is geven forth by some l<sup>r</sup>es of credible persons that the like outradge is comitted at Kinsall by the Earle of Clancare and his confederatty. I hope God in good tyme by the hand of the Earle of Ormond shall revenge her Ma<sup>tie</sup> of the horrible treasons comitted by Desmond and his bretherne. And like as Mounster is altogether in armes either to offend or defend, which defence as I perceiue is not ioyned with any offence of th<sup>e</sup> enemy but in such only as serve in her Ma<sup>ties</sup> paie under the Lo: generall, so I looke for nothing northward but all the ill y<sup>t</sup> their forces can offer; and the neighbours to y<sup>e</sup> pale, as Orelighe Th' Omors and some of the Cavenaughts, are alredie spoiling upon the countrie by night stelthes, &c.

"At Dubline, 28 of Novemb<sup>r</sup> 1579, your lo: assuredlie to commande, &c.

"WILLIAM PELHAM."

<sup>1</sup> This map was lithographed for the Association by S. P. Close, Esq., Architect, who also enlarged the views of the Abbeys from the map. The map and also the transcripts of the State Papers here given were communicated by the Rev. Samuel Hayman. The history and annals of these Geraldine Foundations have already appeared in our "Journal," second series, Vol. iii., pp. 329-336; and formed a portion of "The Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Youghal," a series of papers contributed by the Rev. Samuel Hayman. Of the South, or Franciscan Friary, not a vestige now exists; while of the North, or Dominican Friary, the only remnants are the western wall of its church, with some small attached portions of the side walls, and a mutilated pier towards the S. E., from which sprang arches that connected the nave, choir, and south aisle. Through the Messrs. Fitzgibbon's generosity, we are enabled to give in the opposite page representations of both Friaries, as they stood, after the Reformation, unroofed

and deserted, but not as yet overthrown and desolate. These curious and hitherto inedited drawings have been carefully enlarged from the picture map of Youghal above referred to. They are done in fac-simile, and, like the originals, are deficient in shading and perspective. Lodge ("Peerage of Ireland," Vol. i., page 60, note) mentions, without citing his authority, that Maurice FitzGerald, the founder of the South Abbey, intended originally to have erected a castle on the site, "and the workmen who were digging the foundation, on the eve of some festival, requesting a piece of money to drink his health, he directed his eldest son to give it, who, instead of obeying, abused the workmen; at which he was so concerned that he altered his design, by changing the castle into a friary, and taking upon himself the habit of the order." It is to be feared that the original draughtsman of the map has not given a very accurate architectural elevation of the abbeys, but the general grouping is probably in some degree correct.

## THOMAS EARL OF ORMONDE TO THE SAME.

P. R. O.  
State Papers (Ireland) Eliz. Vol. Lxx.,  
No. 64, 27 Dec. 1579.

"My very good L. Although ye<sup>r</sup> L. can not be unacquainted w<sup>th</sup> the reporte of ye<sup>r</sup> successe of the service in this Province sence I entred into the charge, I sending over l<sup>r</sup>es to ye<sup>r</sup> L. & the rest of the LLs: of her Ma<sup>t</sup>s counsell in generall w<sup>ch</sup> shall come to ye<sup>r</sup> sight: yet I thought mete somewhat in particuler to touche unto ye<sup>r</sup> L. howe thinges have passed under me sithence I entred into the service referreng ye<sup>r</sup> L. for the circumstance of the matter unto the generall l<sup>r</sup>e.

"I was in Onelo the 6 of this moneth between Asketten & Newecastell (ii of the Erles chief houses) & marched there all the day & prayed, spoiled & burned the countrie even to the mountain of Slew logher & returned to Adare w<sup>th</sup> out sight of the Rebelles. In the countie of Cork I burned John of Desmonds towne & castell called Lesfynen w<sup>th</sup>all his lands in Cosbride together w<sup>th</sup> a castell named the Shean belonging to Morrice M<sup>r</sup> Gerot a kinsman of the Erles.

"I finde by examinations taken by me & her Ma<sup>t</sup>s Justices & comissioners in this province that the townesmen of Youghall were contented the traytours should enter the towne, who not onely spoiled all their goods brake downe their houses & the walles of the towne, But also (w<sup>ch</sup> is most intollerable) the trayterous Erle w<sup>th</sup> his brother John & the Senescall like most unaturall & spitefull traytours caused her Ma<sup>t</sup>s armes in the court house of the towne to be pulled downe & they w<sup>th</sup> their skeins or daggers thrust it through in many places & cut it in peces as an argument of their canckred & alienated harts, But for the townesmen I meane ere longe to make an example by some of them according to their deserts, for that they shewed their goodwill to the Traytours in helping them over the walles into the towne w<sup>th</sup> ladders & ropes. And so I take leave of ye<sup>r</sup> L.: At Clonemell this 27 of December 1579.

"Ye<sup>r</sup> L. to cōmand assuredlye,

"THOMAS ORMODE."

(Superscription). "To the right honorable my very good L. my L. Treasurer of England."

P. R. O.  
State Papers (Ireland)  
Eliz. Vol. Lxxi. No.  
3-I, 4 Jan<sup>r</sup>. 1879-80.

"An Abstract drawn out of divers Examynacions taken before the right honorable the Erle of Ormond & Ossorie &c. and others her Ma<sup>t</sup>s Justices & Commissioners in the province of Mounster whereby may appere what treachery hath ben used by the Inhabitants of Yoghell & how carelesse they were of there defence at & before the wyneng of that Towne by the Rebels 1579.

Frances Aynes an alderman of that Towne & now a prisoner & divers other do testifie this.

men called Morrice

That the erle had the ferry bote by order from the maior appereth by the deposition of divers & himself confessed to have delvered hit in this manner.

This is confessed by the maior & James Gellway of that towne.

Hector Portingall of Yoghell one of the bretheren do testifie this, and divers do witnes that candle & victuall went frely out of the towne.

"The Erle of Desmond came towards Yoghell on the afternone of the friday next before the taking therof, before whose commyng in sight of the Towne one of his horsmen came towards the gate, geveng out, that the Erle came not to hurt the Towne, but to have a testimoniall of his loyaltie, and afterward came one of the erles Meagher to the maior sayng that the Erle will prove he was unistlie proclaymed & will send l<sup>r</sup>es therof to the L. Justice & to Therle of Ormond praing to have the ferry bote to convey his messenger to the Deeses, wher upon the maior comanded the ferryman Morice Ofollow to lett hem have the bote wherby the passage was taken from the rescue of the towne.

"On Satterday the Erle sent for ii of the Aldermen to confer w<sup>th</sup> him, the maior assembled his bretheren who concluded to send James Galwan & Morice White, w<sup>ch</sup> together w<sup>t</sup> one William Neale who kept them company of his owne hede went to thErle carryng w<sup>th</sup> them a flagon of secke at the comon chardges. They agreed to pay to tonnes of wyne to the Erle for goeng away & upon theire retourn in company w<sup>th</sup> Morrice Sheghan and Th<sup>r</sup> Erles butler a parcell of the wyne was conveyed to the Erle by his men.

"The Erle & his company had as moche victualls & candles for there mony as they neded by order of the maior & his bretheren.

W<sup>m</sup>. Yordan Henry Philipps & John Randell of Mylbroke do depose this & the maio<sup>r</sup> confesseth to have sene som so do.

The men of Milbroke do wittnes this & the maio<sup>r</sup> confesseth it.

The men of Milbroke & Ric. Keally of the passage do w<sup>m</sup>nes this.

W<sup>m</sup>. Walshe deposeth that Morice White went downe over the walles & sent ii ladders. Frances Anyas is charged by divers & himself confesseth to have pulled up one Rebelle w<sup>th</sup> a rope.

The Milbroke men & Richard Keally of the passage & divers others do w<sup>m</sup>nes this.

Divers are proved to be of this sort & among the rest one James Renan is taken in Waterford whom the maio<sup>r</sup> Hector Portingall & others do charge: one Robert Walshe was helping Sr John to cary 2 sacres of her Mat<sup>s</sup> from the key & many more are w<sup>th</sup> them in rebellion. This the maio<sup>r</sup> & divers others do testifie.

"The men & women on Saterdag & Sondag did comen frely w<sup>th</sup> the Rebels over the walles.

"The maio<sup>r</sup> comanded the men of Milbroke who were w<sup>thin</sup> the rounde towre at the key not to shote of untill the Rebelles shold begin w<sup>th</sup> them in the towne; and after, when the rebels were by the wynde mill on the south side of the towne mustering, they would have shott of a sacre chardged w<sup>th</sup> a rounde shott a squarre shott & a hand speake of an elle long, where w<sup>th</sup> they were lyke to have spoiled many of them, one elderly man of the towne comanded not to shoote of least the Rebelles would be angry there w<sup>th</sup> & thretned to kill the gonner if he wold give fyre.

"Some of the Townesmen have gone over the walles by night on Sondag and sent some ladders to help the rebels to enter and some haled up rebelles w<sup>th</sup> cordes.

"The assault contynued first & last but one houre, the castles & towres defensible being yealded ymediatly upon there entre, saving the rounde towre w<sup>ch</sup> was yelded the next day in the morning.

"After that the Rebelles entred in, divers of the townesmen ioyned w<sup>th</sup> them spoyling as egerly as any of the traytors & using other like traitourelek offices, notw<sup>th</sup>standing that they saw the ravisheng of there women the spoile of there goods & burning of there houses, & that (w<sup>ch</sup> is a moste detestable treason) not w<sup>th</sup>standing that they sawe the Erle, Sr John the Senescall of Imokellye, & divers others draw downe in the courte house of the Towne her Ma<sup>ty</sup> armes & moste dispitefully w<sup>th</sup> there daggers & other weapons to cut it & trust it through

"Ex copia,

"T. BURGATE.

(Endorsed by Burghley).

"An Abstract of examinations towchynge the treacharye and betrayning of Youghill in Ireland."

#### SIR WARHAM ST. Leger TO THE ERLE OF ORMONDE.

P. R. O.  
State Papers (Ireland), Eliz. Vol.  
LXXI., No. 3—III.

"My dutie don to yo<sup>r</sup> L. It may pleas yo<sup>r</sup> to understand that the ix<sup>th</sup> of November last hether came to me to this towne Alexander Goeghe preest, chanter of Yoghell, and in company w<sup>th</sup> him William Aynes of that Towne, who were sent by the maio<sup>r</sup> & corporation there unto me w<sup>th</sup> a lettre for powder & municion, to whom I caused to be delivered 23 stone & 3<sup>b</sup> of serpentyne powder, putting in sufficient suerties in this Towne to answer for the same to the quenes Ma<sup>tie</sup>. At w<sup>ch</sup> tyme I offered the said Goeghe and Aynes for the better defence of there Towne, that captain Rogers, beeng then here in this haven w<sup>th</sup> a ship of Sr. Homfray Gilberts (called the Relief) verie well furnished w<sup>th</sup> ordinance shot & powder & 24 harquebusiers in her, shold goo along w<sup>th</sup> them into the haven of Yoghell, and there lay his shipp at ancre alongest the side of there Towne where there wall was fallen downe, who would have under taken w<sup>th</sup> his ship ordinance and men to have flanked & defended that side of the Towne requiring nothing of them but onely meat & drinke for the sustentacion of his soldiours. And for the better animating of them to embrace this offer I told them it was not half a smolkin a daies chardgs for everie howsholder in the Towne; and further I said to them if they would take the said shipp along w<sup>th</sup> them that I would be a meanes either to the L. Justice or to yo<sup>r</sup> L. that the quenes Ma<sup>tie</sup> should beare the chardgs therof, or if it shold so fall ow<sup>t</sup> that her highnes would not beare the same that they should cause the countrye people to bee contributors to that chardge who had there goods & corne presarved in that Towne: w<sup>ch</sup> offers they refused, being the x<sup>th</sup> of November aforsaid w<sup>ch</sup> was 5 days

before the loss of the towne. So not having further occasion at this tyme to trouble yo<sup>r</sup> L. I humbly take my leave. From Corke this first of December 1579.

"Yo<sup>r</sup> L. to cōmand

"WARHAM SENT LEGER.

"I wrote sondry letters to the said maior of Yoghell willing him in eny wise to entrench & fortifie there Towne and to make it lesse whereby they might w<sup>th</sup> there smal number defend the same, willing them in enywise not to abandon there walles till by force they were driven from it.

"Ex<sup>d</sup>. BURGATE."

There is great obscurity as to the precise manner in which the Desmond Fitz Gerald's obtained Youghal and its district. The Inquisitions preserved in the Public Record Office, London, distinctly make out the conveyance from the Fitz Gerald's, Barons of Ophaly, to the De Clares, through their heiress to the Badesmeres, and by the heiress of the latter eventually to the Tiptofts. After all it is most likely that the Desmond title, originally, was occupation by the "strong hand."

Page 462, line 8.—*Thomas the Greate.*

Sir William Betham, in his "Irish Antiquarian Researches," p. 226, says that this Thomas the Great was second son to Maurice Fitz Gerald, the companion of Strongbow. He died in 1213. "This Thomas Fitz Maurice married Elinor, daughter of Jordan de Marisco, and niece of Hervy de Montmarisco, before mentioned, by whom he had—

"John Fitz Thomas, founder of the Abbey of Tralee, who acquired the lands and lordships of Decies and Desmond,<sup>1</sup> by marriage with Marjery, daughter and sole heir of Thomas Fitz Anthony, lord of Decies and Desmond, and was slain 1260 (at Callan); he was father of Maurice Fitz John, second lord of Decies and Desmond, who was slain with his father in 1260; he married Joan, daughter of John lord Cogan, by whom he had Thomas Fitz Maurice, commonly called *Nappagh, or the Ape*, third lord of Decies and Desmond, who married Margaret, daughter of Walter de Burgo, son of Walter, earl of Ulster. He was summoned to Parliament in 1295, and accounted for 500 marks, the rent of his land in Decies, 18 Edw. I., 1290; and dying before 1299, was succeeded by his son, Maurice Fitz Thomas, fourth lord of Decies and Desmond, who was created earl of Desmond, and lord of the palatine regalities of the county of Kerry, by patent dated 27 August, 1329. This Maurice, and John, who was created earl of Kildare, in 1316, because they were both sons of a Thomas, and consequently in those days were called Fitz Thomas, have been named as brothers by Mr. Lodge, and others, an error which any one might fall into, in the absence of positive evidence to the contrary. "The truth is, that Thomas, the great-great grandfather of the first earl of Desmond, was brother to Gerald, the great-grandfather of the first earl of Kildare."

It will be seen that, lower down, at line 42, our Author has fallen into the same mistake as to the relationship existing between the first Earls of Desmond and Kildare.

Page 462, line 19.—*In a place called Callen.*

In the obits of the Fitz Gerald's attached to Grace's Annals, this John, usually called John of Callan, is erroneously styled Lord of Ofaly. The battle of Callan, as we learn from the Four Masters, was fought at Callainn Gleanna O'Ruachtain, about five miles eastward of Kenmare, in Kerry, between the Mac Carthys of Carbery, led by Finin of Reanna-Roin, or Ringrone, and his two brothers, Donal Mael, and Cormac of Mangerton (whom Dr. O'Donovan calls "the most heroic of the Eugenic line of Desmond since the English invasion") and the Fitz Gerald's, assisted by William Denn, the Justiciary, Walter de Burgo, Walter de Riddlesford, and Donal Roe Mac Carthy Mor, the son of Cormac Finin, who took part, upon this occasion, against his own sept. This battle cost the Fitz Gerald's the life of their chief, and of his son Maurice, "eight Barons and fifteen Knights, besides an infinity of others." After the battle Finin burned and levelled the castles of his enemies, and killed their English warders.

<sup>1</sup> They were confirmed to him by King Henry the Third, by patent, dated in 1259, in the forty-

fourth year of his reign, in as ample a manner as they had been held by Thomas Fitz Anthony.

Page 462, line 49.—*This Maurice aforesaid, the first Earl of Desmond.*

Gilbert ("Viceroy of Ireland," p. 171) states, that through the alliance with Fitz Anthony's heiress "John Fitz Thomas . . . . added to his previous Barony of 'O'Conneloe,' or Connello, in Limerick, the lands of Decies in Waterford, the Castle of Dungarvan . . . together with estates in *Deas Mhuma*, or South Munster, styled by the settlers 'Desmonia,' 'Desmun,' 'Dessemond,' and 'Desmond.'" Hence came the title of the Earldom conferred in 1339, on his great grandson Maurice.

"The Earl of Desmond [having been arrested by the Viceroy D'Ufford] was released from custody at London, in 1349, on the joint bond of his father-in-law, Raoul, Lord Stafford, Thomas de Berkeley, Richard Talbot, and Reginald de Cobham, each of whom personally undertook to produce him within eight days from the time he might be demanded from the king."

"Edward III. and his council pronounced D'Ufford's proceedings to have been erroneous, and ordered the restitution of the lands and properties which had been seized from the Earl and his bailsmen. Eighteen knights are, however, recorded to have lost their estates through these transactions, from which Edward, according to his own statement, did not derive any profit.

"The king took the Earl under his special protection, ordered the royal officers to defend his possessions, and decreed that all questions in connexion with him should be referred to the Council in England.

"Desmond, nominated to the Viceroyalty in 1355, governed with justice, not hesitating to hang some of his own kindred, convicted of plunder or rapine." Gilbert's "Viceroy of Ireland," pp. 210, 211.

The Pedigree of the Earls of Desmond preserved in the Harleian MS., No. 1425, fol. 40, states of this Earl, that "he tooke Morrice Fitz Mietus Lord of Kerrie prisoner, and sterved him in prison. He was the first of the English blood that ynnforced coyne & livery upon his tenants. The first peere of Ireland that refused to come to the Kinges Parliament, being summoned. The first that by extortion and oppression enlarged his territories, and the first that made distinctions between English blood and English birth. This Maurice Fitz Thomas attended John Darcy lo. Justice of Ireland when he invaded Scotland, Anno 1334."

In the foregoing extract *Fitz Mietus* should read *Fitz Maurice*. The "Island of Kerry, and the whole Seigniorie thereto belonging" (see p. 363, *supra*), passed as dower to Earl Maurice by his second marriage with Ellenor, daughter of Fitz Maurice, third Lord of Kerry and Lixnau. In consequence of his having been insultingly termed "rhymer" by Baron Arnold le Poer, at a public assembly, this Maurice embarked in a fierce intestine strife, the nobles of Ireland banding themselves on the opposite sides. Such ravages were committed that the towns were obliged to provide garrisons for their own protection, and Royal writs were issued from England, ordering the Le Poers and Geraldines to desist from levying forces for the purpose of attacking each other; but to little purpose.

Page 463, line 5.—*Gerald.*

Gilbert, in his "Viceroy of Ireland," states that—"On the retirement of Duke Lionel, in 1367, the Viceroyalty was committed to Gerald, fourth Earl of Desmond, styled 'the poet,' who, from his learning and acquirements, was generally regarded as a magician. Some fragments of Anglo-Norman verse, entitled 'Proverbs of the Earl of Desmond,' still survive.

"Becoming closely allied with the natives, the Earl obtained royal license to send his son James to be fostered and brought up among the O'Briens, in Thomond, notwithstanding the prohibition under the 'Statute of Kilkenny.'

"The native writers describe Earl *Gearroitt*, or Gerald, as a lord of marvellous bounty and mirth, cheerful in conversation, charitable in his deeds, easy of access, a witty and ingenious composer of Gaelic poetry, a learned and profound chronicler, and one of the foreign nobles that held the learning of Erin and its professors in greatest reverence. The Earl lived long in Irish legends, according to which, he once in seven years revisited his castle in Lough Air, or Gur, near Limerick." The 'Four Masters' thus mention him:—

"A. D. 1398. Gerald, Earl of Desmond, a man of gaiety and affability, the most distinguished of the English of Ireland, and also of many of the Irish, for his attainments and knowledge of the Irish language, of poetry, history, and of other branches of literature which he had acquired, died after he had gained the victory of repentance."

Page 463, line 14.—*Thomas Fitz John.*

In Grace's *Annals* the death of this Earl is thus recorded:—"Died, Sir Thomas, son of John Earl of Desmond, in the realm of France, in the city of Rouen, in the province of Normandy, in the year of our Lord, 1420." At this date the city of Rouen, after fierce siege and gallant defence, surrendered to Henry; and it would not be surprising if the Earl perished under or within its walls; but if he died at Rouen he was in all probability buried in Paris—if, as this narrative asserts, the Kings of England and France attended his funeral, for we know that Henry was in Paris for some time in the winter of 1420, as guest of the French King, whose daughter he married; but we have no mention of the presence of Charles in Rouen after that city had surrendered to the English.

Page 463, line 19.—*James Fitz Gerald.*

We learn from Gilbert's "*Viceroy's of Ireland*" that—A. D. 1416—despite the interference and opposition of the Viceroy, at this period, James Fitz Gerald succeeded in deposing his nephew, Thomas, Sixth Earl of Desmond, on the pretext of his having married the beautiful Catherine Ni Cormac, in the house of whose father, one of his vassals, he had been benighted while hunting near Tralee. Under the "*Statute of Kilkenny*," marriage with the native Irish was penal, without the royal permission, which was usually accorded, and would in this instance have been of little moment, had the Earl contracted an alliance with one of the powerful clans, whose aid might have enabled him to resist both the Crown and his intruding relative. The usurper thrice expelled him from his lands, and obliged him, in the presence of the Earl of Ormond and others, to make formal surrender of the earldom, a portion of land being assigned to his son Maurice.

The deposed Earl died at Rouen, and his kinsman, King Henry V., is said to have attended his funeral.

While the territories of the English Crown in Leinster became daily more limited, James, Seventh Earl of Desmond, who had expelled his nephew, acquired, in the south, important additions to his estates and rights.

From Robert Fitz Geoffrey de Cogan he procured, in 1438, a conveyance of all lands<sup>1</sup> claimed by him in Ireland, comprising about one half of the so-called kingdom of Cork.

The Earl married Mary, daughter of Ulick de Burgh, or Mac William *Iochtar*; brought into the county of Cork the sept Sheehy, whom he retained as his body-guard; and reduced to obedience the Barretts and other strong Anglo-Norman families of Munster. The fame of Desmond reached Tuscany, whence his remote ancestors were said to have migrated.

In 1440, the following letter was, in the name of the Florentine Republic, addressed to the Earl by their secretary, the learned historian, Leonardo Bruni, or Aretino, one of the associates of Cosmo de Medici:—

"Magnificent lord and dearest friend,—If it be true, as is publicly stated, that your progenitors were of Florentine origin, and of the right noble and antique stock of the Gherardini,<sup>2</sup> still one of the highest and greatest families of our State, we have ample reason to rejoice and congratulate ourselves that our people have not only acquired possessions in Apulia, Greece, and Hungary, but that our Florentines, through you and yours, bear sway even in Ibernica, the most remote island of the world. O great glory of our State! O singular benevolence of God towards our people! from whom have sprung so many nobles and dominations, diffused over the entire orbit of the earth.

<sup>1</sup> The Harleian Vol., No. 1425, recites the names of these lands, and adds "ac etiam manerium de Cogan in Wallia." The Irish lands read are as follows:—"The manors of Carrickgrohan, Downedrinan, Rathcogan, Novam Villam de Monnore, Muskrie, Mitten Benvar, Columord, Duslois, Shandon, Ocarbhallaghan, Flanloe, Killcurhie, Kinalbeckie, et Muskrie cum omnibus suis pertinentiis in Com. Corke, ac reversion' de Muskrie Cogan, viz. Rathcogan, Ballaclath et Jorrell cum acciderit."

<sup>2</sup> We are enabled by the kindness of Charles G. Napier, Esq., of 2, Eaton Villas, Putney, to give the arms of the Gherardini of Florence, as blazoned in a Florentine armorial MS. of the year 1302, in his possession. They are as follows:—*Gules, three bars vair*. The dissimilarity of arms is not conclusive, one way or another; but it is likely that the similarity of name led to the assumption that the Geraldines of Ireland and Gherardini of Florence were of the same family.

"Truly are we bound to give thanks to God for so many and such great benefits conferred upon our State. Therefore, most magnificent lord, although in regions far away, yet nigh to you in good will and affection, we willingly offer you our all with cheerful hearts. At this moment there sets out for your parts Giovanni Betti de Gherardini, a noble youth, the bearer of these letters, whom his father sends to become acquainted with you and his kinsmen of your stock. We therefore certify by these our letters, that this Giovanni, now about to pass over to you, is, as well as his father who sends him, descended, by the sire, grandsire, and great-grandsire, from the family of Gherardini.

"We heartily commend this youth to you; but as the journey is long, and the distance great, we here set down the marks and appearance of this Giovanni, the bearer of our letters, so that neither error nor doubts may arise. He is aged twenty-three years, above the middle stature, with a well-complexioned countenance of honest expression. Impressed, as it were, on the right region of his forehead he bears a wound, and on the back of his left hand he has a scar caused by fire. Farewell, magnificent lord, and expect all that can be desired from our citizens, your well-wishers."

By Royal Patent, in 1443, Desmond was appointed Governor and Custodian of the counties of Cork, Waterford, Limerick, and Kerry. Two years subsequently, the Earl obtained exoneration from personal attendance at the Parliaments of the Colony, in consideration of the great labour, pains, and care which he had devoted to the preservation of the rights of the Crown, in the counties under his jurisdiction; the king having regard to the fact that the places where the Parliaments usually sat were remote from the territories of his cousin, the Earl of Desmond, who could not travel to such councils without the greatest danger in passing through the intermediate districts occupied by strong Irish enemies. This privilege was surrendered by Earl James Fitz John, 32nd Hen. VIII.—"Council Book of Ireland," quoted in the Carew Calendar, Vol., v., p. 455.

On the 21st of October, 1449, the Duke of York's ninth child, George of York, afterwards Duke of Clarence, was born in Dublin Castle, and the Earls of Desmond and Ormonde stood sponsors at the Font.

A. D. 1462. The young Earl of Ormonde [*recte* Sir John Butler] arrived in Ireland, with a powerful host of Saxons, and a great war arose between the Earls of Ormonde and of Desmond, in which Gerald, the son of the Earl of Desmond, was taken prisoner by the Butlers, who also took possession of Waterford. Both parties finally resolved on giving each other battle, and it was against the will of the Earl of Ormonde that the son of Richard (Butler) went to fight the battle on that day; however, he was defeated in the engagement, and he himself taken prisoner, and some state that 410 of them (the Butlers) were buried on that day, besides all that the dogs and birds [of prey] devoured. The Geraldines, after gaining the battle with great slaughter, took Kilkenny, and the great towns of the territory, from the Butlers. The young Earl of Ormonde, with his English, were in a fortified town, which could not be taken from them. Another brother of the Earl (of Ormonde) arrived in Ireland, and seized on four ships belonging to the Earl of Desmond, at sea, with all they contained, through which the Butlers gained great power.—"Four Masters."

Gilbert's "Viceroy of Ireland" thus mentions the same event:—

"A. D. 1462. Sir John Botiller, heir to the Ormonde Earldom, a strong Lancastrian partizan, landing in Ireland in 1462, with a body of English soldiery, was joined by his kinsman, Edmund Botiller, surnamed 'Mac Richard.' Combined with their Irish allies, they assaulted Waterford; but the Yorkist Earl of Desmond having advanced against them, they agreed to 'a sett battle, meeting each other with odious and direful countenances.'"

Desmond encountered Sir John Botiller at Piltown, or *Baile-an-Phoill*, in the county of Kilkenny, defeated his forces with great carnage, and took his chief commander, Mac Richard, prisoner. According to the native annalists, Mac Richard engaged on this occasion against the desire of Sir John Botiller; for they added, "Englishmen were accustomed not to give battle on Monday, nor after noon on any day; but Mac Richard respected not their superstitious observances."

*Ib.* line 33.—*This Thomas was beheaded at Tredagh.*

Gilbert, in his "Viceroy of Ireland," says, that Thomas Fitzgerald, eighth Earl of Desmond, eldest son of the usurper, James, and Mary De Burgh, daughter of Mac William, had succeeded to the earldom in 1462. The native writers describe this Earl Thomas as valiant and successful in war, comely in person, versed in Latin, English,



and Gaelic lore, affable, eloquent, hospitable, humane to the needy, a suppressor of vice and theft; surpassingly bountiful in bestowing jewels and wealth on clerics and laymen, but especially munificent to the antiquaries, poets, and men of song of the Irish race.

Thomas Earl of Desmond having been, by King Edward the Fourth, nominated as Deputy Governor of Ireland, under the Duke of Clarence, on assuming the government was opposed in the field by five thousand of the English of Meath, whom he soon reduced to obedience, as his kinsman Mac William, with O'Donnell and other powerful English and Irish allies, gave in their adhesion to him at Dublin.

The custody of Lord Shrewsbury's seignory of Dungarvan, which had been "almost finally destroyed" by the neighbouring Irish, was committed to the Earl of Desmond. He was also appointed custodian of the wasted castles and towns of Carlow, Ross, and Durbar's Island; and authorised to collect the customs at Dungarvan, to be applied to the reparation of its walls.

In the summer of 1463, Sir John Botiller and his adherents made another attempt to establish themselves in the Ormonde Country, but the Earl of Desmond advanced against them with a numerous force. At the head of his troops, Desmond, during seventeen days, burned, wasted, and destroyed the Ormonde lordships, till the people submitted to him.

Variances having arisen in 1464, between the Deputy and Sherwood, Bishop of Meath, the Earl of Desmond and the Prelate proceeded to England with the intention of arraigning each other before Edward. Letters in commendation of Desmond were ordered by the Parliament of the Colony to be transmitted to the King, his Council, the Chancellor and Treasurer of England.

The Parliament referred to the great services which Thomas Earl of Desmond, the King's Deputy, had, at "intolerable charges," and "in jeopardy of his life," rendered to the reigning Monarch, as well as to his father, "the right noble and famous Prince of blessed memory, Richard Duke of York." They certified that he was and ever had been the King's true and faithful liegeman, governing himself always by English laws, and by those that were well-wishers to his Highness. By God's grace, and the great travail and labour of the Deputy, the land, they wrote, was in a reasonable state of peace and tranquillity. The Parliament prayed that it might please the King to bear in remembrance the great services, costs, and charges of the Earl Thomas, to have him in tenderness and special favour, and to reward him according to his wisdom and bounty. They requested that credence might not be given to those who impugned Desmond, nor to any subsequent accusation against him, till his Highness had certified the Earl, and the latter had addressed the King, on the truth and lawful answer to the charge. They also prayed that Edward would not make further grants of his Irish revenues, which, they recommended, should be employed by the Deputy in defence of the land.

Edward, satisfied with Desmond's representations, granted him six manors in Meath; admitted him, apparently, to his confidence; and the Earl returned to Ireland as Deputy Governor with many tokens of royal favour.

Edward had, apparently, at this period, grounds to suspect Desmond, and his brother-in-law, Kildare, of favouring the projects of the Earl of Warwick, which originated in dissatisfaction at the royal marriage with Elizabeth Grey, and the consequent advancement of her obscure relatives. In 1467, Desmond was deposed from the Deputy Governorship, which was committed to the King's trusted confidant, John Tiptoft, or Tibetot, Earl of Worcester, whose ancestors had claims upon the manors of Inchiquin and Youghal, in the vicinage of the Munster Geraldines. Gilbert's "Vice-roys of Ireland," p. 385.

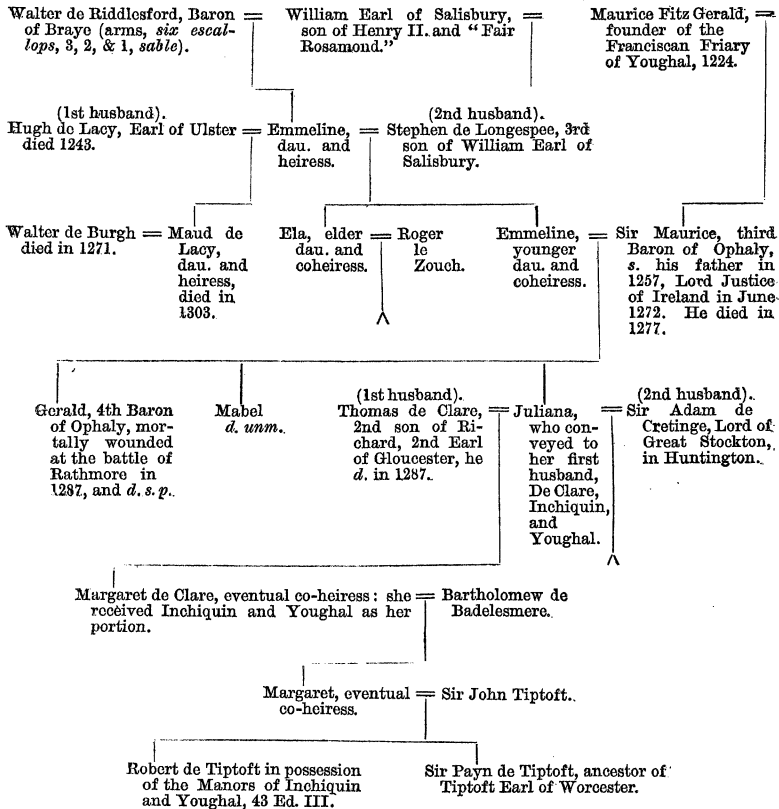
The ancient possessors of the district were the *Ui-Cuinn* [O'Quins]. When Christianity became the accepted Religion of the people, Inchiquin was made an appendage of the See of Cloyne.<sup>1</sup> Even in the fifteenth century homage was done to the Bishop as feudal lord.

In the distribution of lands by King Henry II., Inchiquin fell to the lot of Robert Fitz Stephen. To him, along with Milo de Cogan, the king granted the kingdom of Cork. The two grantees, in 1180, divided their portion. Of the ten cantreds near Cork, de Cogan obtained the seven to the west and south; and Fitz Stephen the three

<sup>1</sup> Smith's Cork, vol. i., page 124; and Archdeacon Rowan's "Olde Countess of Desmonde," p. 16.

eastern,<sup>1</sup> including the fertile district of Imokilly, of which Inchiquin was a subdenomination.

Fitz Stephen conveyed to Maurice Fitz Gerald a moiety of the estates which he had received from the king.<sup>2</sup> With other lands came the manors of Yoghill and Inchiquin—the latter to be held of him and his heirs, at 100s, when the Regal Service was proclaimed.<sup>3</sup> Maurice Fitz Gerald's son, another Maurice Fitz Gerald, 2nd Baron of Ophaly, was the founder, in 1224, of the Franciscan Friary of Yoghill, or Youghal; and his grand son Maurice married Emmeline de Longespee, through whose daughter, Juliana, Inchiquin and Youghal passed from the Kildare Fitz Gerald's to the De Clares. The following table will show the connexion of the Tiptofts with Inchiquin and Youghal:—



For the proofs of the above, the reader is referred to Sainthill's "Old Countess of Desmond," Vol. ii., p. 47, where the original records supplied by the Rev. Samuel Hayman, are printed. Robert de Tiptoft assigned the manors of Inchiquin and Youghal to John de Harkyn, King's Sergeant, by whom they were assigned to James Earl of Ormonde and Elizabeth his wife; but although the latter conveyance was confirmed by

<sup>1</sup> Girald. Cambr., Hib. Exp. lib. ii., c.18, 19.

<sup>2</sup> Vide the Decision pronounced at Cork by Sir Anthony Lucy, the Chief Justice, on the 31st of

August, 5 Edward III.

<sup>3</sup> Post Mortem Inquisition, 14 Edward II. [1321-22], about Thomas Fitz Richard de Clare.

Edward III. (Nov. 15, 1371), it is certain that the Earl of Desmond held possession of the manors; and it is probable that when James 3rd Earl of Ormonde, constituted the 7th Earl of Desmond Seneschal for life of Imokilly, Inchiquin, and Youghal, it was because Desmond was the virtual possessor of the manors, and would not allow any one else to interfere with them. One cannot help suspecting that this claim on the fertile tract extending from Youghal to Cork Harbour may have had something to do with the execution of Thomas, 8th Earl of Desmond, at Drogheda, after being tried and convicted of treason by a Parliament summoned by Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester, the Lord Deputy. The execution is accounted for in a very circumstantial way in the text; a similar explanation of it will be found in the "Book of Howth;" and, as may be seen from the passage above quoted from Gilbert's "Viceroy of Ireland," that accurate writer inclines to the same view, and there may be some truth in it. We add our own conjecture as to motives which may, also, have had something to do with an execution which was evidently looked on at the time as harsh and uncalled for.

Page 465, line 6.—*James, the eldest son of the said Thomas.*

We are informed by Gilbert, in his "Viceroy of Ireland," that king Richard the Third dictated special measures to be pursued by the Bishop Thomas Barrett (a cleric of Somerset, who had been appointed to the Bishopric of Enachdun, in Connaught), for the purpose of securing the attachment of James, Ninth Earl of Desmond. That nobleman, then in his twenty-fifth year, exercised almost independent authority over the English in Munster, was allied with the powerful Irish dynasts in his vicinity, where his rights were recognised by Sixtus IV.; but the execution of his father, the Earl Thomas, had engendered among the Southern Geraldines a distrust of the Kings of England and their Viceroy.

Richard commissioned the Bishop to intimate to Desmond his desire "to receive him into tender favour, both from his nobleness of blood, and for the manifold services and kindnesses rendered by the Earl's father, at great jeopardies and charges to himself, to the famous Prince, the Duke of York, the King's father, at divers seasons of great necessity." The King, it was added, had "inward compassion" for the unjust execution of the Earl's father; but that his own brother, the Duke of Clarence, and others of his "high kinsmen and great friends" in England, had similarly suffered; and he was content that his cousin Desmond should seek satisfaction by law against those who had been implicated in the death of his sire.

With the object of detaching Desmond from his Irish associations, the Bishop conveyed to him the royal wish that he should not contract marriage without the advice of his cousin, the King, who intended to "provide for him in such wise, and of such noble blood, as should redound to the weal and honour of himself, and of all his friends and kinsmen." The Earl was informed of Richard's desire that he should renounce the "wearing and usage of the Irish array," and adopt English apparel, after the fashion of the gowns, doublets, hose, and bonnets which he sent to him. He was also enjoined to maintain the rights of the Church; to repress spoliation and extortion; and to provide that the English subject might safely pass on the common highway, so that, "according to the King's great trust, he might appear and be named a very justicer, as well for his proper honour and weal, as for the common weal of those parts."

The Bishop was authorised to receive Desmond's oath of allegiance, and to deliver to him, "in a convenient place and honourable presence," the King's livery, consisting of a collar of gold, with his cognizance, or device; of a white boar, pendant from a circlet of roses and suns.

In addition to the collar, weighing twenty ounces, the following "parcels of clothing"—were transmitted from the King's great workshop, by the Bishop to the Earl:—A long gown of cloth of gold, lined with satin or damask; two doublets, one of velvet, and another of crimson satin; three shirts and kerchiefs; three stomachers; three pair of hose—one of scarlet, one of violet, and the third of black; three bonnets, two hats, and two tippets of velvet.

Notwithstanding these overtures, Desmond augmented his alliance among his Irish neighbours, married Margaret, daughter of Tadhg O'Brien, Chieftain of Thomond; while his sister, Catherine, became the wife of Finghin, head of the powerful Munster sept of Mac Carthy Reagh. A large vellum volume of Gaelic writings, compiled by Aengus O'Calladh, for this Lady Catherine and her husband, was discovered, in 1811, secreted, with an ancient eroser, in part of the building of Lismore Castle, in the county of Waterford, and is now known as the "Book of Lismore," or of Mac Carthy Reagh.

Page 465, line 13.—*Maurice the lame.*

The following curious record relative to this Maurice is preserved in the Public Record Office, London, Hibernia Bag :—

“Toe alle thos toe whome thuse presente wryttenge comythe the Mayr Ballyf and Co'es of the towne of Yoghylle Sendyth grettynge in God everlastyng. And wher ase Moryce Erlle of Dessemond hath made hyse solempne othe upone the Holye Sacramente, Evangelistes, ande othere Releques, to be faythfulle and trewe liegmene un to hyse moste noble excellent and dredfulle Soverayne Lord Kynge Henry the vij, Kyng of Englande & of Fraunce and Lord of Irlande, before the Worthye and Worshipfulle Maystere Rychard Hatton Clerke & Doctoure in bothe lawes, trewe & faythfulle comysarye Depute and Attorneye toe oure sayde Soverayne Lorde, & tofor manye other Worshipfulle thene beyng presente to hyer the sayd othe and to doe many other thyngges in our sayde Soverayn Lord ise name, as more playnlier hite appiereth be hise wryttengese sealed & subsigned in his name, We the sayde Mayr Ballyf & Co'es of the sayd Yoghylle promytted and faythfully swerryth that we shalbe faythfull & trew liegmene un toe oure said Soverayne Lorde, and feythe & growth shalle doe toe hymne so God use helpe & all Sayntes, and be the Evangelysts, Sacrament of the Awter, & other Releques &c. And over thuse we wyllle exorth and as well toe compelle solonc oure pouere, Therlle of Dessemonde toe accuplyshe his faythe of his allegeaunce and aswell toe kepe the t<sup>no</sup> & effecte of thendentes tripartyd made attwene the sayde Mayster Rycharde Hatton Comysarye, the sayde Erllc, ande the Mayr of Corke, of dyverse cowenauntes of the lyv'e of the said Erllc ise sone, as be the sayd Endentes mor playnlier hyte shalle appiere. And yf the sayd Erllc wold nat thus agree, othere breke any poynte, other the hole sayde Endentes, thate thene the sayd Mayr Ballyf & Co'es of Yoghylle toe thaire powere shall ayde assyste and maynteyne the sayd Mayre Ballyf ande Co'es of Corke in that behalf: the premisses ande every parcelle of theme to be fully holde and trewlye peremplexed. We the sayd Mayr Ballyf & Co'es of Yoghylle to thus presente wryttenge hath leythe our co'ene Sealle: yewene atte Yoghylle the xiiij day of Marce the xj yer of the reygne of our said Soverayne Lorde &c.”

I hereby certify the above to be a true and authentic copy of the original Deed, having been examined therewith, and being sealed with the Seal of the Public Record Office, pursuant to Statute 1 & 2 Victoria, c. 94.

14 Aug. 1862.

H. J. SHARPE,  
*Assistant Keeper of Public Records.*

*Id.* line 25.—*Then succeeded Thomas.*

It seems to be of this Earl that Sir John Fitz Gerald, of Dromana, complains to Henry VIII. in the following letter, preserved in the Irish Correspondence, Public Record Office, London.

“TO THE KING MY SOVEREIGN LORD.

“Ryght hie and myghty and my synguler and graciouse prynce, I humblie recommend my unto your nobyle grace. It [ ] the same that according to your graciouse last letter send unto my, I have not onlye suffered gret harmes doune by the Erle of Desmond unto my tenants, but have as well seeked with my pusanace the maner of Dongarvan as others, and to my grette costs and damages contenuallie unto the tyme we dryven the sayd Erle unto the mayn se yn serteyn Englyshe vessels, the whiche have landed at Youghull with as gret a company as he myght cary yn the sayd vessels, and fro thens scape when he sawe his tyme; the mayr balyves and comenrs of the same, yn as muche as I ame the next neighbore hayving perfit knowledge of ther secrets, trustyng that [your] grace wyll regard my record yn that behalf, have desyred me for to enforme your grace of the trouthe of the same, wher upon I advertise your sayd grace that the sayd Erle came soudenlie at full see unto the sayd towne by yngnorancye and symplenesse that the watergatt was not fast, and not soffred by the good wyll of the sayd enhabytanses, afterward afirmyng the same by the sufrage of Jamys Butler, Cormok oge and my, with others your adeherents, unto the said towne, putting us yn suffycientt surance to by faythfull and trywe unto your grace for evir,

gyving not onlie noe maner suportation nor socor unto the sayd Erle, but all so wyll envade hem to ther power: wher for I humblye desyre and pray your sayd noble grace for to pardon the sayd enhabytances of ther offences hider to, and wyl by borne of ther forsayd fydeltye by the wyche I dubt not shortlye to sye the sayd Erle is envacion and the moe for the [ ] of the sayd enhabytances by the grace of God, whom I pray enstantlie to send your grace victory of all your enemyse. Wrytten at my maner of Dromany the xxiiii day of Febrary the xix yer of your noble reyne

“Your faythfull Subject and [ ] to his power

“SIR JOHN FITZ GERALD, Knight.”

Page 465, line 36.—*Being the 16th July, 1540.*

It would appear from the extreme precision of the date here given of the murder of James Fitz Maurice that there could be no possibility of doubt as to its correctness; and yet it is inexact. The crime was thus reported to the king shortly after its perpetration on the 4th of April, 1540, by the Council of Ireland, who had not the same delicacy as the writer of this narrative in naming the murderer:—

“James Fitzmaurice of Desmond has been slain by Maurice, the brother of James FitzJohn, whereby the latter has concentrated in himself the whole title to the earldom.”

Maurice, the murderer, lived to be 80 years of age, and lost his life in an attempt, for some offence taken with his son-in-law, Sir Dermot MacTadhg MacCarthy, to plunder the lands of Muskerry. This disastrous attempt of Maurice Duv, and its result, is thus chronicled by the Four Masters:—“Maurice Duv, the son of John, son of the Earl of Desmond, went upon a predatory excursion into Muskerry. The sons of Tadhg, son of Cormac Oge, son of Cormac, son of Tadhg MacCarthy, namely, Dermot and Cormac, overtook him and beheaded him; though the profit of sparing him would have been better than the victory gained by his death. He who was there slain was the firm steel of the Geraldines in the field of danger, the plunderer of his enemies, and the destroyer of his opponents.” Maurice Duv left one son, James FitzMaurice, usually designated the Arch Traitor; and, besides the daughter mentioned above, as the mother of Florence MacCarthy, other two; one married to Lord Roche, and the other to Sir Dermot MacTeig MacCarthy, Lord of Muskerry, by whose followers he was slain.

Page 466, line 5.—*Unhappily slain.*

The account left us by O'Daly of the conflict of James Fitzmaurice with the Burkes is sufficiently wonderful; but it approaches a little nearer to the limits of credibility than that of this narrative, though both the one and the other read like an episode from the “Orlando Furioso.” O'Daly, in his history of the Geraldines, informs his readers that “James had about a hundred foot, and very few horse; he cared not to bring more with him, as he never foresaw any danger. When the two parties came to blows, bravely fought they both, until at length some vile hireling discharged a gun at Fitzmaurice, who was easily recognized by his yellow doublet, and struck him to the ground. Wounded as he was in the breast, he carefully concealed the injury he had received, exhorting his men to stand firm . . . then in the last effort he dashed into the midst of his enemies, like another Achilles, foremost in the battle front, striking about him with sword and lance, until he made a lane for himself to where Theobald stood, and with a single blow cleft his skull in twain, and with another stroke killed his brother William.” (O'Daly's History of the Geraldines, translated by the Rev. C. P. Meehan).

As the narratives of the Russell MS. and O'Daly are in substance the same, and in language and detail so nearly identical as to force their readers to the belief that the one copied from the other, it may be well to endeavour to ascertain what authority, other than theirs, can be found for performances so marvellous as those they have related; but it may first be permitted to us to remark, that the behaviour of the Burkes was treachery of the darkest kind, and influenced by the basest motive. In the first place, they were nearly related to the gallant FitzMaurice, whose wife was one of their own family, but this very Theobald had been present at the assembly of the relatives, friends, and followers of the Earl of Desmond, when it was decided that the Earl should defend himself against the Lord Deputy; and all present engaged to assist, with all their followers—that is, that rebellion should be at once begun; and he had placed his signature with the

rest (and that of James Russell, the father probably of the Russell whose narrative has been already printed (see p. 361, *supra*), amongst them) to a certain deed of conspiracy of rebellion then drawn up; and until this attack upon his cousin he was held to be one of the chief leaders of the rebels in arms. That Tibalt Burke was slain in the conflict is certain; that he may have received his death from the sword of FitzMaurice before, or even, by possibility, after the latter was mortally wounded, is not unlikely; but that "with a second blow FitzMaurice slew William Burke, the brother of Theobald," is more difficult of belief. On the 29th February, 1584, Sir William Burke wrote to the Queen, showing how "his sons Theobald, Edward, and Richard fell in her quarrel." On the 8th May, the Lords Justices wrote to the Privy Council, "commending the bearer, Ulick, son to the Lord William Burke, Baron of Castleconnell, whose three brethren, tall and forward gentlemen, had been slain in Her Majesty's service." There is no mention of any son William; nor is it expressly said that the other sons were slain, or even present, in the encounter with FitzMaurice. The reward received by this family was, for the widow of Theobald, the head-money promised by the proclamation of Sir W. Drury, the Lord Deputy, for the slaying of the Arch Traitor, and a Peerage for his father, which nearly proved as fatal to him as the sword of FitzMaurice had been to his son. On the 20th May, 1580, the Lord Deputy, Sir William Pelham, wrote to the Queen—"By virtue of your Majesty's last commission, I created Sir William Burke a Baron; and rewarded such as had faithfully served you. The old man, feeling an impression of overmuch joy, had like to have resigned your pension within an hour after his creation, being, in all our sights, dead, and with great difficulty recovered." Another correspondent wrote "that the joy of his heart and the tightness of his robes had nearly killed him." The assertion of the writer of this narrative, "that he could aver many wonderful acts and enterprises of FitzMaurice almost beyond man's capacity to believe," no one who reads his narrative can doubt; but that "Fitzmaurice received from the French King letters of recommendation to the Emperor, and from the Emperor to the King of Poland, who promoted him for his fighting against the Turks, who, for his bravery, thought him to be Scanderbeg restored to life to be revenged upon them," is, unfortunately, not so evident, brevity preventing him from giving his authority for this portion of his story. O'Daly could have known nothing of this heroism of FitzMaurice against the Turks, or he would surely have given it place in his history of the glories of the FitzGerald. We have no reason to believe that James FitzMaurice was absent from Ireland at any time before the year 1568, when the Earl of Desmond and his brother, Sir John, were sent prisoners to the Tower, and when the rule of their country devolved upon him. In the exercise of this authority we know but too well that he remained in Ireland till the earl's liberation, for he kept Munster in hot revolt the whole time. We know that he left Ireland—for the benefit of his health, he affirmed—in March, 1576, and returned in 1579. During the whole of this interval his time is pretty well accounted for; and he certainly had other business on his hands, and prospect of abundant fighting, without entering the service of the King of Poland in search of it. The intelligencers whom Sir Henry Sidney put immediately upon his track kept the Lord Deputy well informed of his movements, from the day he left Ireland until the day of his return. He went from Limerick to St. Malo, thence to the Court (of France), thence to Spain, to Rome, back to Spain, and then to Ireland. On the 17th August, 1580, Friar J. O'Hare, whose evil fortune had thrown him into the hands of the Irish authorities, was taken before Sir Lucas Dillon and Edward Waterhouse, when he deposed that:—

"1. The cause of his flying over to Spain was his habit. 2. Touching the working of James FitzMaurice in France, or at Rome, he knoweth nothing, but that he departed out of this land into France, and thence to Rome, and from Rome he thinketh he came into Spain, and from thence went again into France to visit his wife, . . . . . and there came one John Fleming, in company with Stuckellie from Rome, who left Stuckellie, and afterwards went into France to James FitzMorris, and thence returned to Bilboa, in company of the said James, his wife, his son, and his two daughters; and after their landing at Bilboa, James FitzMorris, John Fleming, and Doctor Allen went together to the Court (then at Madrid), where he remained fourteen or fifteen weeks, and returned without speaking with the king. He left his wife at Vidonia (the sole city in Bisquay), five leagues from Bilboa; and she was lodged in the house of Juan Sarnoz, being so bare that she had not money to pay for her necessary provisions till such time as her husband sent her 1000 ducats from the Court. The said James returned from the Court; Doctor Sanders came in company with him; and coming thither they understood of the death of the King of Portugal." O'Daly informs us

that at the time of his landing in Ireland FitzMaurice "was in total ignorance of Stukely and the fleet," and that at the time of his death "he was ignorant of Stukely's violation of his oath and honour," i.e. in lending the troops destined for Ireland to King Sebastian, and himself joining that monarch in his expedition against the Moors. If the deposition of Friar O'Hare was correct, that "Fitzmaurice heard of the death of the King of Portugal when at the Court of Spain," he must have known of Stukely's "violation of oath and honour" before he sailed for Ireland, and have been fully aware how hopeless it was to look for further foreign aid. His speech to Dr. Sanders, before leaving Spain, clearly proves that his mind, and the minds of the Geraldines and their allies, were fully made up to a struggle with the Queen's Government. When Dr. Sanders informed him that the King of Spain would not furnish him with ships or soldiers, he answered—"I care not for soldiers at all; you and I are enough; therefore let us go, for I know the minds of the noblemen in Ireland."

See, also, an interesting series of letters written by James Fitz Maurice, and edited for the Association by the late John O'Donovan, LL. D., "Journal," Vol. ii., p. 354, second series.

*Ib. line 33.—It was by means of this Earle.*

The destruction that came upon the Earl of Kildare arose out of the insubordination, not of James Fitz John, but of James Fitz Maurice, the eleventh Earl of Desmond.

*Ib. line 36.—He died in August, A<sup>no</sup>. 1548.*

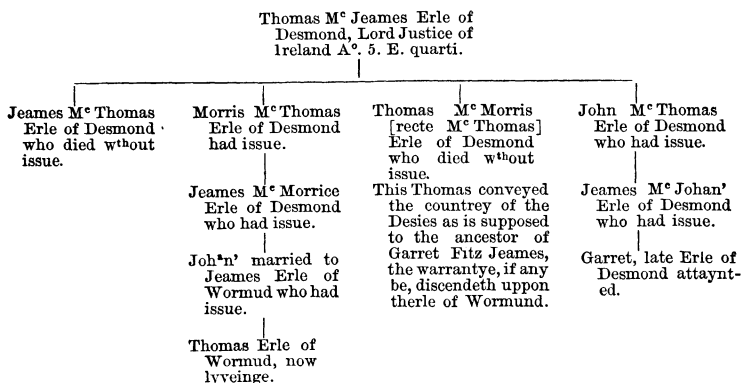
This is a mistake of our author; not, as at first sight might appear, a mere clerical error—a 4 for a 5. James Fitz John died, not in the reign of Edward, but ten years later, in the last days of Queen Mary.

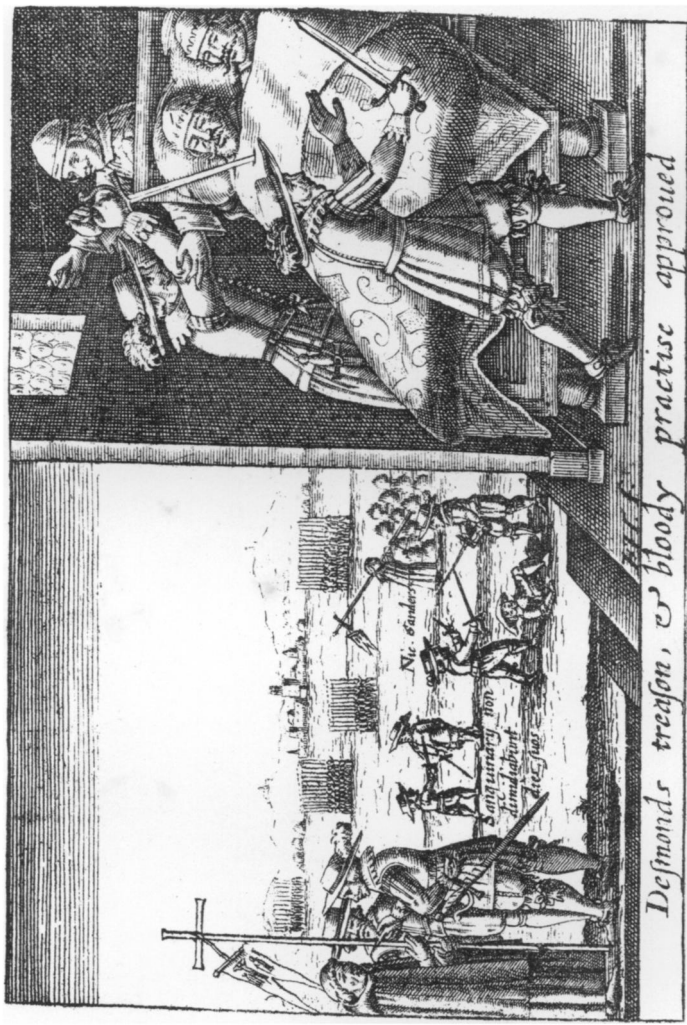
On the 4th of August, 1558, the Lord Deputy Sussex wrote to Mr. Secretary Boxal, "The Earl of Desmond is not dead, but past recovery." And on the 31st October he wrote to the Queen, "The Earl of Desmond is now certainly dead."

*Ib. line 39.—He married the daughter of the Lord of Dunboyne.*

Elleanor, daughter of Lord Dunboyne, by his wife Ellen (or Shilie), daughter of Cormac Oge Mac Carthy, Lord of Muskerry, and widow of Cormac-na-Haoine Mac Carthy-Reagh, was the second wife of Gerald, Earl of Desmond; he had been previously married to Joan, widow of the ninth, and mother of Thomas, tenth Earl of Ormonde, the "Lord General" who pursued the unhappy Earl to his death in the cabin of Glaneguinty.

The following pedigree from the Carew MS., Vol. 616, p. 155<sup>a</sup> shows the relationship already existing between the Earls of Desmond and Ormonde, before the marriage of the former with the mother of the latter took place:—





*Desmonds treason, & bloody practise approved*

*"Hercules" White & Sons*

**"MURDER of HENRY DAVELLS by IOHN of DESMOND."**



Page 466, line 45.—*This Garrett was betrayed by his own fosterers.*

The Four Masters, under date 1583, support this statement as follows:—

“The Earl of Ormond, i. e. Thomas, the son of James, son of Pierce Roe, was Governor of the two provinces of Munster this year; and the Earl of Desmond became confirmed in his treason and insurrection; and he proceeded to ravage the country in his neighbourhood, during the winter, and the spring of the following year. His people, however, were so much in dread and awe of the law, and of the Sovereign of England, that they began to separate from him—even his own married wife, children, and friends—so that he had but four persons to accompany him in his movements from one cavern of a rock or hollow of a tree to another, throughout the two provinces of Munster, in the summer and autumn of this year. When, however, the beginning of the winter and the long nights had set in, the insurgents and robbers of Munster began to collect about him, and prepared to rekindle the torch of war. But God thought it time to suppress, close, and finish this war of the Geraldines, which was done in the following way:—A party of the O’Moriartys, of the Mang side, a family of race of the Aedh-Beannan, took an advantage of the Earl of Desmond, whom they found in an unprotected position; he was concealed in a hut, in a cavern of a rock, in Glean-an-Ghinntigh. This party remained on the watch round this habitation of the Earl from the beginning of the night to the dawning of day; and then, in the morning twilight, they rushed into the cold hut. This was on Tuesday, which was St. Martin’s festival [11th of November]. They wounded the Earl, and took him prisoner, for he had not along with him any people able to make fight or battle, excepting one woman and two men servants. They had not proceeded far from the wood when they suddenly beheaded the Earl. Were it not that he was given to plunder and insurrection, as he really was, this fate of the Earl of Desmond would have been one of the mournful stories of Ireland.” Dr. O’Donovan adds in a note—“*Glean-an-Ghinntigh*, now Glanageenty, a townland situated in the east of the Parish of Ballymacelligot, barony of Iroughmacaemy, and county of Kerry, and about five miles to the east of Tralee. The spot where the Earl was killed is still pointed out by the natives by the name of Bothar-an-Iarla, and the trunk of an old tree, under which his body was thrown, still remains. They also show what they call his grave, but this must have been only the place where the body was for some time concealed, as it seems certain that his body was finally interred in a small chapel at Kilnamanagh, near Castle-Island.” The same author is also of opinion that Owen O’Moriarty did not mean to take the Earl’s life, he having set out with his party to recover a prey taken from his sister by some of the Earl’s followers; that a soldier, named Kelly, had wounded the Earl severely before he knew who he was, and that he was beheaded, only, after it was evident he would have bled to death from the wounds he had received. It appears, however, by the State Papers that £1000 had been set on Desmond’s head, “and thereof paid to the E. of Ormond, to be distributed by him, m. marks.—Aug. 30, 1585.”

Page 467, line 25.—*The mild Earl, being of mercifull generous disposition.*

Russell, at p. 391, *supra*, refers to the murder of Henry Davells, whom he calls Davis by mistake. Davells had been very intimate with the Geraldines, and his assassination would have been a foul stain in the Earl’s memory had he been cognisant of it. There is a curious copperplate representation of the murder printed in the text of a rare work, the fourth edition of which was published in London, A. D. 1630, entitled “A Thankfull Remembrance of Gods Mercie. In an Historicall Collection of the great and mercifull Delivierances of the Church and State of England, since the *Goepell* beganne here to flourish, from the beginning of Queene ELIZABETH. Collected by Geo: Carlton, Doctor of Divinitie, and late Bishop of Chichester.” This plate, after the fashion of the old illuminations, gives three scenes at one view: 1st. The Murder of Davells; 2nd. The Slaughter of his Servants; 3rd. Sir John of Desmond glorying in his crime. A facsimile of the plate, enlarged by the photo-lithographic process, is presented to the Association by Mr. A. Fitzgibbon, and will be found opposite to this page. The following, from p. 44, is Bishop Carlton’s account of the murder:—

“The Lord Deputie understanding by certaine Messengers. that the enemies [the Spaniards who disembarked at Smerwick Harbour] were landed, sent *Henry Davil*, an English Gentleman, a man of valour, and who had good acquaintance with the *Desmonds*, to the Earle of *Desmond* and to his brethern, commanding them presently to set upon the Fort, which the

enemies had raised. But that they refused to do, as a thing full of dangers. And as *Davil* returned, *John Desmond* followeth him; and overtaketh him at *Trally* in an Inne. And in the night time, having corrupted the host, came into his chamber, with some other cut-throats, having drawn swords in their hands; where *Davilus* slept in securitie with *Arthur Carter*, an olde soldier, a man of worth, Deputie Governor of Monmouth. But being awaked with the tumult, when he saw *John Desmond* with a naked sword rushing towards him, What is the matter, my sonne, quoth he (for soe hee was wont familiarly to call him;) Nay, said *Desmond*, *I am no more thy son, nor thou my father, for thou shalt die*. And presently thrust him and *Carter*, which lay with him, through with many wounds, and killed them both. *Davilus* his foot-boy defended his Master with his naked body, receiving many wounds to save his Master if he could. Then he killed all *Davils* servants, which lay scattered in divers places. And returning to the *Spaniards* all imbrued in blood, hee gloried of the slaughter which he had made. *Let this*, said he, be a *pledge of my faith to you and to the cause*. Doctor *Sanders* commended this action, as a sweet sacrifice before God. *James Fitz Maurice* blamed the manner of the slaughter. He would have had it rather in the way then in their bed. *The Earle, when he heard of it, utterly detested it.*"

Page 467, line 28.—*Then succeeded his son James.*<sup>1</sup>

It has been questioned whether we may receive it as matter of certainty that this young FitzGerald, known as the "Queen's Earl," or the "Tower Earl," was, as Lodge asserts, born in London; and it has been remarked that in none of the correspondence from Ireland, nor in any of the letters of Sir R. Cecyll, when so much was written about him, at the time of the experiment of sending him to Ireland in 1600, does there occur any mention of his age; this, and the very puerile style of his letters to the Queen and her ministers, appear to have suggested cause for uncertainty on these points. The events and dates following afford all the information that can be collected on these matters, and are sufficient to guide us to a judgment that may be deemed satisfactory in an enquiry of no great historical importance.

Joan, the dowager Countess of Ormond, the first wife of Gerald fifteenth Earl of Desmond, died in January, 1565; the Earl then married Ellinor, daughter of Edmond Butler, Lord Dunboyne, half-sister of Donal Pipi, Mac Carthy Reagh. The ministerial correspondence of the time, which is mainly occupied with the concerns and conduct of the Earl, make no mention of any son by this lady up to January, 1568, when he was separated from her, and sent prisoner into England: nor did she, until the month of November, 1569, succeed in obtaining permission to rejoin her husband. She then procured letters to the Queen on her repair to England. The precise time of her arrival in London is not discoverable, but she was there in June, 1569, for the Earl then wrote from the Tower that she was kept there for want of money, and thus hindered in her suit for his deliverance:—

#### THE COUNTESS OF DESMOND TO HER HUSBAND.<sup>2</sup>

"My dutie to yo<sup>r</sup> good L. p'mised, having of late obtayned l'res from my L. Deputie here in my favor to the quenes Matie, I was therupon in full purpose, as I am yet, to repaire towards yo<sup>r</sup> L. to be humble sueter to her Matie according my dutie, for yo<sup>r</sup> enlargement. But so it is when I made myn accompt to take shipping I fynd myself utterly unp'vided of eny furnytur for my chardgs thither, yo<sup>r</sup> contrey being utterly distroied and wasted by the unhappie rebellion of James Fizmorish, that by like attempted the same not onely to bring you yf he could in further displeasor, but also usurpe all yo<sup>r</sup> enheritance to himself by the leude example of his unfortunate father, that dyve's tymes (as I am enformed) sought the death and distruction of yo<sup>r</sup> father. The distruction of yo<sup>r</sup> contrey is so great as I can gett no p'te of yo<sup>r</sup> rents or other duties that maye enahle me to repaire toward you, wherby I am enforced to staye tyll I gett farther habilitie, as I cannot tell wher the same is to be had unles my L. Deputie do helpe, to whome I have eftsones written in that behalf, though

<sup>1</sup> This note, as well as the matter comprised in the Appendix, is contributed by Daniel Mac Carthy Glas, Esq., author of the "Life and Letters of Florence Mac Carthy," whose kind aid in compiling the Pedigree of the Earl of Desmond, given at p. 461, *supra*, is here thankfully ac-

knowledgeed by the Editor.

<sup>2</sup> Nearly all the documents quoted in the following pages are taken from the Public Record Office, or the Published State Papers. Where the sources of information are different, they are noted accordingly.

he hath heretofore told me seu'll tymes he was not hable to helpe me therunto, or that otherwise you were hable to helpe me by weye of creditt there, wherin I besече you I maye knowe yor mynd out of hand: other newes I have not onles I should make p'tycular rehersall of the distruction and waste of yo<sup>r</sup> revenues. I praye God send us joyfull meeting or me shorte dep'ture out of this world. yf you can make eny p'vic'on for me ther I besече you lett the same be in a redynes in Brustowe against my comyng, and upon enformation therof I will in all hast repaire toward you. From Youghall the xxiiith of Novembre, 1569. Yo<sup>r</sup> loving miserable wief,

"ELLYNOR DESMOND."

Superscribed "To my loveinge husband The Erle of Desmond."

#### THE EARL OF DESMOND TO SIR W. CECYLL.

"My humble duetie to yo<sup>r</sup> honnor remembred, yt is so that very extreme necessitie doth enforce my wief to stave here, wherby she is not hable to followe her suet for my delyverance into the cyttie of Londone, wherfore I humbly besече yo<sup>r</sup> honnor like as hitherto you have showid yorself frendly toward me, so nowe yo<sup>r</sup> honnor will have in remembrance the furtheraunce of her said suet. And thus I besече God send you longe lief w<sup>th</sup> encrease of honnor. At the Towre the vth of July, 1570, yor honnors to command,

"GEROT DESMOND."

(Superscribed) "To the right honorable Sr Willm Cycell, knight, princypall secretary to the Quenes Ma<sup>tie</sup>."

When these letters were written, the Earl had been for a year past complaining that he was suffering in his health from the cold of the Tower, and petitioning "to be allowed some honest house out of the Tower where he might have convenient lodging under sure keeping." As soon as his wife joined him, she commenced her suit for his liberty to return to Ireland. In the Autumn of 1570, the Earl obtained a favourable answer to his first petition, and was placed in the house, and under the custody, of Sir Warham St. Leger. In October, St. Leger applied for a warrant for money for the diets of the Earl and Countess, and Sir John of Desmond, the Earl's brother and fellow captive. In June, 1571, Sir Warham wrote to Lord Burghley from St. Leger House, Southwark, that "the Countess was sick." In July followed other letters from St. Leger to the same minister, "desiring to be discharged of his prisoners;" and again in August, from Leeds Castle in Kent, that "the Earl of Desmond refused to go down to Kent with him, and in his absence had rashly ranged abroad into sundry parts of London," and "he prayed to be delivered of him, or to have command to keep him prisoner without liberty."

It was not till 1573 that the Earl and his family obtained permission to return to Ireland. They arrived on the 25th of March at White Friars in Dublin. In the following June, the Earl, being still under restraint in Dublin, received a letter (dated "at the Corte," June 18th, and subscribed "yo<sup>r</sup> loveinge frend,") from the Earl of Leicester, informing him that he had, according to his request, dealt with the Queen and the Council, whose pleasure and resolution (as to his being allowed to quit Dublin, and return to his own estates) he should understand by the Lord Deputy; and he added, "Yor L<sup>s</sup> request lykewise for the presentinge of yo<sup>r</sup> sonne to Her Ma<sup>tie</sup> I have also accomplished. Her Highness accepteth of him and taketh yo<sup>r</sup> offer of him in very good p't, as I have signefied by l'res to my Lady yo<sup>r</sup> wife; and by cause he is yet to yonge to be brought hither, Her Ma<sup>tie</sup> hath taken ordre for his plasinge until he shal be fit to be removed."

The child had evidently been left behind by his parents on their departure for Ireland, as a hostage for his father's future obedience. From that moment he was never restored in absolute freedom to his parents, though allowed for a time, with the Queen's permission, and under such conditions as she appointed, to reside with them. Thus we have for guidance in this inquiry, an absence of all mention, by a very vigilant government, of any son born to the Earl previous to his departure from Ireland; evidence of a separation of the Earl and Countess for about 18 months; of their reunion and residence together in London for four years, and then the letter of the Earl of Leicester mentioning his presentation of the infant to the Queen. The Countess herself tells us he was born in England, and the conclusion seems satisfactory that the child was born in St. Leger House, Southwark, shortly before or after the 6th of June, 1571, when Sir Warham wrote to Lord Burghley that the Countess was sick. If so, the unfortunate youth must have been 29 years of age when "he arose from his tomb in the Tower" and was sent to extinguish the fiercest rebellion that had ever till then raged in Ireland. It is to be presumed that

when the infant was presented to Her Majesty, it was borne into the royal presence in the arms of its nurse; it is remarkable, but extremely natural, that at no period of his life is this Tower-trained babe mentioned in the despatches of the time, not even, as the reader will see, when on his martial mission to Munster, without mention also of this indispensable officer of his household. But not the entire period between his first and last recorded appearance was spent in England. The few extracts following, from the Calendar of Irish State Papers, will keep him within sight of the reader till the Tower gates closed upon him, and his English education, lasting through a course of 17 years, commenced.

June 10, 1575.—THE EARL OF DESMOND TO THE EARL OF LECEISTER.

"I was informed by Thomas Chester of Bristol that he can have no allowance for my son there, which in short time will grow to no small charge. I desire licence to have the child brought hither, where he will not put Her Majesty or me to any charge, until he be able to go to school, at which time I will return him thither.

Asketten, 10 June, 1575.

"GEROT DESMOND."

August 3, 1579.—THE LORD JUSTICE AND THE EARL OF KILDARE TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL

Desire that Ormond and the young Lord Fitz Garrett may be sent to Ireland.

Sept. 22, 1579.—TREASURER WALLOP TO WALSYNGHAM.

The Lord Garret expected to be sent to Limerick as his father Desmond's pledge.

Oct. 3, 1579.—THE EARL OF DESMOND TO ORMONDE.

Fear that his brothers would imbrue their cruel hands in the blood of his wife and son.

Oct. 18, 1579.—WALLOP TO WALSYNGHAM.

Desmond's son might be executed [he was then eight years of age!] as an ensample of Desmond's disloyalty.

The next mention of this young lord is that copied into a recent number of this "Journal" (fourth Series, Vol. i., p. 271), from the records of the Corporation of Kilkenny, in which payment is claimed for his diet, and that of his suite, during the few days of his stay in that town:—

"*Suche allowances and exbursements as Peirs Shee praieth to be allowed by the Auditor<sup>s</sup> in his bailifes Discharge of his receipts of them.*

xxx <sup>s</sup> . str.	{	In p <sup>r</sup> imes for the dieth of thearle of Desmondes sonn beinge committed bye the Lo. Chancello <sup>r</sup> and Cou <sup>s</sup> sell to the salfe garde & keping of the said Peirs as Sov <sup>r</sup> aigne of Kilkeny and comanded uppō his dutie of alleadgeaunce to have greate watche and keping uppō the saiede younge Lo: being fyve dayes in his custodye, and at meales, drinkins, and brekfastes, w <sup>th</sup> his nv <sup>r</sup> se, a launderer, M <sup>r</sup> Charluse, two serving men, and foure boyes, with comers and goers, for their wyne and dieth during that tyme . . . . .	iii <sup>li</sup> str.
30f.	{	Item for fier, candelight and Drinke for xii p <sup>so</sup> ns nyghtly watchinge the saiede prisoner . . . . .	v <sup>s</sup> str. "

Oct. 31, 1579.—THE ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN, AND SIR H. WALLOP, TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

The young Lord Garrett, son of the Earl of Desmond, is brought from Kilkenny, and committed to the custody of the Constable of Dublin Castle.

## Dec. 1579.—THE LL: JUSTICES AND COUNCIL TO THE LL: IN ENGLAND.

As to the allowance to be given to Desmond's son, we have ordered that the Constable of the Castle of Dublin shall provide for his diet and wants, and that his nurse shall only attend him there.

## June 28, 1580.—THE COUNTESS OF DESMOND TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Desmond had put in his only son whom the Countess presented to Drury at Kilmallock.

## August 28, 1582.—THE COUNTESS OF DESMOND TO LORD BURGHLEY.

"My very good Lorde, I thought good to let you understand that after the joining of my husbands wycked bretherne w<sup>th</sup> the treator James FitzMorice, then I, for the better prof of my loyalte and dutiefull meaninge allwayes towards her Mat<sup>r</sup>. brought my boy that I bare in England (w<sup>ch</sup> then both his father and I gave to her Mat<sup>r</sup> as a fry geaft) to Sr Will<sup>m</sup> Drury beinge then L. Justice, as acknowledginge our former geaft to her Highnes of the same, w<sup>ch</sup> boy now remaneth in the castell of Dublin w<sup>th</sup> out any kyend of learninge or brenginge upp, or any to attend uppon hym. My good L. for that he is her Mat<sup>r</sup>'s geaft, and in consideration of his innocencye and tender yeares, I humbly pray your honor to be a meane that the sayd boy may be brought over into England, whereby he may be the better hable hereafter to discharge both his dutie towards God and his gracious Prence; and so cravinge pardon of your Lp: for this my tediousnes I humble take leave

"Dublin, 28 August.

"Your Lps moste humbly,

"To comand,

"E. DESMOND."

## Nov. 17, 1583.—THE LORDS JUSTICES TO THE LORDS OF THE DUBLIN PRIVY COUNCIL.

"Post scriptum—Our verie good Ll: for that we acompt Desmonds sonne here in the castell to be a prisoner of greate chardge, and that manie escapes have been made herehence (though not in our tyme), we wyshe, for the better assurance of hym, that her Mat<sup>ie</sup> Mighte be p<sup>s</sup>uaded to remouve hym hence into the Towre of London, w<sup>ch</sup> notw<sup>th</sup>standinge we leve to yo<sup>r</sup> Ll.'s grave consideraçon."

## July 9, 1584.—TREASURER WALLOP TO WALSYNGHAM.

Desmond's and Clancar's sons are sent by Wallop's man to London.

*Memorandum of Sir R. Cecyll.* "A note of y<sup>e</sup> somes that have been delyured by me to the E. of Desmond's use.

"One cl<sup>i</sup>. delyured to hymselfe in y<sup>e</sup> p<sup>s</sup>ence of Cap<sup>n</sup> Price, at my house at y<sup>e</sup> savoy, for the prouyding of armor, and apparell, and necessities for the sendinge away his nurse and syster."

This young Earl of Desmond—henceforth, for a while, but Mr. James Garolde—was 13 years of age when the Tower gates closed behind him. In Ireland men were too busy, in a fierce struggle for life and lands, to concern themselves about the fortunes of a child whose patrimony was gone, whose legitimate place was taken by another, and who would have been—even had the Queen left him to his own fortunes—equally set aside, as from his youth unfit to command in troubled times so powerful a sept. He was shortly as entirely forgotten as if, in the language of the seal, said afterwards to have been engraven for him, as symbolical of the vicissitudes of his life, he had been in reality buried in the Tower vaults. The secrets of the great state prison of England seldom found their way to the world without, and for 16 years nothing was known, or even rumoured, of this young prisoner. Had all the prison bills for the diet, apparel, and comforts allowed to state prisoners perished, as most of them have done, we should know no more of him than was known to his own generation; but many of those curious and most interesting documents have been preserved, and fortunately

most of those concerning this captive. The limited space that can be spared in the pages of this "Journal" will allow but the briefest sketch of the prison life of this youth. From the first day, apparently, till the last of his abode in that dreary residence, his life was a continual struggle with infirmities, from which no portion of his body was free. The necessaries for his sustenance were, of course, regularly recurring items, advanced for him by the Lieutenant of the Tower, but very small was the proportion they bore to the prodigious physic-bills sent in quarterly by his apothecary and surgeon, for he had such gentlemen in regular attendance upon him, as well as a physician, all the years of his imprisonment. One such account, one of a multitude, and the briefest, is now presented to the reader; it may offer some slight grounds for guessing what maladies his crazy frame was free from, and what were the infirmities to be encountered by drugs, and a treatment so peculiar.

"The demandes of Sir Owyn Hopton Knight Lewitennant to her Maties Tower of London for the diette, and other chardges of Prisoniers in his custodie, from the Nativitie of our Saviour Christe, laste paste, 1588, till the annunciation of our Blessed Ladye the Virgin then next followinge, beinge won quarter of a yeare, as hereafter is particularly declared :—

JAMES FITZ GAROLD.

Imprimis for the Diette and other chardges of James Fitz Garolde, from y<sup>e</sup> xxx December, m<sup>l</sup>xxxviiij, till the xxjv. March then next followinge beeing xiiij. weeks at xx<sup>s</sup> the weeke for himselfe xiiij<sup>l</sup> :

Itm for his appell at xxx<sup>l</sup> the yeare vij<sup>li</sup> x<sup>s</sup>.

Itm for the dyet of his sch<sup>r</sup>lmaster at xx<sup>li</sup> the yeare, vi<sup>li</sup>.

Itm for the wadges of his scholem<sup>r</sup>, at xiiij<sup>li</sup> vj<sup>s</sup> the yeare, iij<sup>li</sup> : vj<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>.

Itm for the wadges of my servant attending on him at vi<sup>li</sup>. the yeare xxv<sup>s</sup>.

Somma xxx<sup>li</sup> : o<sup>s</sup> xx<sup>d</sup>."

In this bill nothing is said of fuel and lights, but in a later list from 25<sup>th</sup> March, till 24<sup>th</sup> June, a charge is made for these items of vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup> the week; by the side of this item occurs one, not again occurring, of doubtful, and not pleasing import. "For his keeper for three months, at vj<sup>s</sup>. the week"—this was in 1595. The first of this unfortunate youth's physic-bills is undated, it was probably sent in during 1588.

"A note of all suche chardges laide unto the use of Mr. James Garolde, as shall appeare followinge:—

Imprimis paie for ij Bottells of Serope of iij pints apeace at . . . . .	xij <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>d</sup>
Item j unnce of the beste Rubarb at . . . . .	ix <sup>s</sup>	vij <sup>d</sup>
Item iij bottells of diet drinke of a potel apeace . . . . .	xiiij <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>d</sup>
Item ij Doiltes perfumed for his hed at . . . . .	x <sup>s</sup>	vj <sup>d</sup>
Item ij pourgatives . . . . .	vj <sup>s</sup>	vij <sup>d</sup>
Item iiij ownces of perfumed lossengis for his eare . . . . .	x <sup>s</sup>	vj <sup>d</sup>
Item iiij ownces of Serope for his nostrells at . . . . .	vij <sup>s</sup>	vij <sup>d</sup>
Item iiij ownces of Unguento for his eare at . . . . .	vj <sup>s</sup>	vj <sup>d</sup>
Item ownces of Implaster for his eare at . . . . .	v <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>d</sup>
Item iiij ounces of Pillis of Masticgini . . . . .	vij <sup>s</sup>	x <sup>d</sup>
Item ij drames of Pillemics . . . . .	v <sup>s</sup>	vij <sup>d</sup>
Item j drame of Trossees deterra sigillata, . . . . .	ij <sup>s</sup>	vj <sup>d</sup>
The Holle some of chardges at . . . . .	vli. o <sup>s</sup> .	vj <sup>d</sup> .

I stande to yor Honor's rewarde for my paines taken in curinge of Mr. James Garolde, at yor Honor's pleasure. Yor Lordeshipes to commande duringe Liffe.

"OWIN HOPTON.

JOHN ROBERTES, Surgion."

This account of Mr. Roberts consisted but of twelve items, the one furnished on the 12<sup>th</sup> of June, 1596, contained sixty-four! by that time the prisoner's ailments had spread away from his ears and nostrils to his backe, his syde, his lyver, and his stomach, and still kept their hold upon his eares, and his head and nostrils, all of which were doctored according to their several maladies, with quilltes, or coolyng oyntementes, laxative cinrans, aqua celestis, acornes and barberies (for a stitch), electuaries, water-lillyes, lixiviums, diaphalmas, sugar-candy, and comfortable driuks. The reader may remember that the youth's mother had complained several years before, that "he was kept in Dublin castle without learning;" this reproach could not be made to his English jailors. A schoolmaster was attached, as the reader has seen, to his establishment, and we are enabled to judge by a multitude of letters written by the pupil afterwards, that he was taught, at least, to express his thoughts in

clear and appropriate language, occasionally with much pathos, and where occasion needed, as when he wrote letters or petitions intended for the eyes of his royal god-mother, in a style, as far as he dared to venture it, not much inferior to the language in which that divine beauty was usually addressed. He had learned also to write a bold clear hand, very superior to that of the statesman to whom his letters were mostly addressed. Of the state of mind produced in the prisoner at the age of twenty-two, by nine or ten years of captivity, the reader may judge from the earliest, and, in all respects the best, of his letters that have reached us.

FROM JAMES FITZGERALD in the Tower of London, to the RIGHT HON.  
SIR R. CECYLL.

“HONORABLE SIR,

“Let it not be offensive, I beseech you, to be troubled with the lynes of an unknowne stranger, who though yong in yeres, yet being old in miserye, is taught thereby to apprehend any meanes of favour wheresoever vertue may move compassion. My hard fortune and my faultlessness, I hope, ar nether unknown unto you; howe only by being born the unfortunate sone of a faulty father I have never since my infancy breathed out of prison,—the only hellish torment to a faithfull hart to be houlden in suspect when it never thought upon offence. The favour and comfort which I have alwaise receyved from my especiall good Lord yo<sup>r</sup> father hath (I verily thinke), ben the preserver of my sorrowfull lyfe, which er this would else have pynd away with grief. And nowe, in his Lordship's absense I am therfor imboldened to sollicit yo<sup>r</sup> Honor, as a worthy branch of so true, noble and vertuose a stocke; hoping to find the same favourable inclination towerdes me which his Lo: hath alwaise shewed. Lett me then humbly intreat, and obtain at your Hon<sup>s</sup> handes to further my humble request which I shall this day make unto Yo<sup>r</sup> Honourable assembly at the Counsell table, and soefar as ytt shalbe thought reasonable and convenient, to lett it be commended to Her Ma<sup>tie</sup>. If you shall afford me any favour herin, soe furr as so unhappy a man shalbe able to doe you service, assure yourself to have made a purchase of a most faithfull, and thankfull hart. Thus praying for the preservation of your health, and daily increase of Honor, I humbly take my leave.

“Your Honors ever to comand,

“JAMES FITZ GERALD.”

“From the Tower, this xvij of June, 1593.”

A dead silence followed this plaintive appeal. Whether it obtained any written reply from the minister to whom it was addressed we know not, none has reached us. Seven more prison years passed on, and the captive appears to have ventured upon no more letters. At the end of that period the political vicissitudes of the great world without, of which he knew as little as was known of him, forced him into active correspondence, and laid bare a mind possessed of as little vigour as the frail body entrusted to the care of Dr. Noël his physician, and Messrs. Robertes and Fethergill, his surgeon and apothecary.

Whilst the Queen's Earl was soothing his many sufferings with juleps and perfumed quilts, O'Neill had made himself virtually King of Ireland. He had destroyed, on the borders of the Blackwater, the only force the Queen possessed in Ireland; had created James Fitz Thomas Earl of Desmond, and filled Munster with “Bonaghts” or hired soldiers; he had shut up the President within the walls of Cork, and delivered the entire province into the hands of Fitz Thomas and Florence MacCarthy, then elected, under his auspices, MacCarthy Mor. All the undertakers, with rare exceptions, to the great disgust of the Earl of Ormond, the Queen's general, “had most shamefully fled away” from the princely seignories they had carved for themselves out of the lands of the late rebel Earl. When matters were at the worst, Sir George Carew was sent as Lord President into Munster. He had no sooner taken possession of his Government than he found, to use his own words, “that the walls of Cork were the limits of his jurisdiction.” The Fitz Gerald, under James Fitz Thomas, called the “Sugán Earl of Desmond,” had repossessed themselves of all the lands which had been taken from them, were all in arms, occupied all the open country, and, together with some thousands of hired soldiers called “Bonies” (Bonaghts), sent to them by O'Neill, far outnumbered all the royal forces available for action. Many schemes presented themselves to the mind of this able and unscrupulous man, for his delivery from a position so critical and undignified. He attempted various “drafts,” first upon the life, and then upon the liberty of the Sugán Earl: the bullet of John Nugent missed its mark, and the treachery of O'Connor was defeated by the vigilance of Florence MacCarthy, both the Lord President's “draftsmen” paid the penalty of their failure; the hired assassin was hanging, the traitor shot.



A project then presented itself to the mind of Carew, which, if successful, promised nothing less than the peaceful transfer of all the rebel forces to the side of Her Majesty, and the delivery of the usurping Earl into his hands. This hopeful project was the restitution in blood, and to his forfeited honors and estates, of "Mr. James Garolde," the prisoner in the Tower. Cecyll instinctively perceived that the mere proposal of such a scheme would excite to the utmost the Queen's anger; he had himself, besides, no faith in it; and in fact when, at the repeated and urgent instance of Carew, and after failure of the simpler drafts—the attempted assassination of John, and capture of James Fitz Thomas—devised between himself and the Lord President, he consented to submit the matter to Her Majesty, had he announced to her the return to life of the great rebel, the late Earl, it could scarcely have surprised her as much, or enraged her more, than such a proposal. The letter of Carew, containing his reasoned opinion of the hopeful nature of his proposal, and a few passages from the letters of Sir Robert Cecyll will show to the reader the opinion and feelings of the Queen, and the trembling reluctance with which the weaker will of the Minister gave way to the more resolute will of the Lord President:—

THE LORD PRESIDENT SIR GEORGE CAREW TO SIR R. CECYLL.

"Whoso knoweth this kingdome, and the people, will confesse that to conquer the same, and them by the sword onlie is opus laboris, and almost may be said to be impossible, and I do verylie beleve that all the treasure of England wilbe consumed in that worke, excepte other additions of helpe be ministered unto ytt. The fayre way that I am in towards the finishinge of the taske w<sup>ch</sup> I undergoe, I am affrayed wil receyue some spedye and roughe impediment unlesse my advice in sendinge of the yonge Desmond hither may be followed. The good w<sup>ch</sup> by his presence wilbe effected hath bene by me so often declared as I holde ytt needlesse to trouble you with reiterations of the same; the danger that may ensue if he shoulde proue a traitor (w<sup>ch</sup> I suppose to be the motiue of his detention) is no more then the malice of a weake rebel, who can neuer be so great by reason of his education, w<sup>ch</sup> hath bene in simplicitie, unaccustomed to action, together with his religion, as this countrefaict Earle [the Sugàn Earl] nourished in villanie and treasons, and the greatest piller (Tyronne excepted) that euer the Pope had in this kingdome; and farther, if this traitor were taken or slayne, yet the rebellion is not ended; for these Mounster rebells will establish another Robin Hood in his roome, and so in sequence as longe as there is a Geraldine in Ireland. As soon as the bruiest was divulged that he shulde be sent unto me, I found such an alacrytie in his followers, as an immediate sighte of a present quiet did represent ytself unto me. Sir, beleue me, all the persuasions in the world will not preuayle to induce them to serve against James MacThomas, much lesse to do anythinge upon his person, before they see his [the Queen's Earl's] face. If God be pleased, for the good of this country to direct Her Maties counsailes to send him hether I do humblye beseeche you to moue her that he may come (or not at all) as a free man, without any marke of a prisoner, and that he may enioy the name, and tittle of an Earle. What land is most conuenient for him to have, and least dangerous, if he should be ill disposed, I haue heretofore at large deliuered my opinion, and also how easie it is to prevent any harme he may do, if he enclined to do ill."

The reader will notice the desire of Carew that the young Fitz Gerald should be sent to him as a free man, without any mark of a prisoner, and with his rank restored to him, or that he should not be sent at all. The advice was wise, and the neglect of it may have assisted in causing the failure of this great inspiration of statecraft; but another condition should have attended the scheme; the compliance with which would have availed as much as the restoration of land and lordship, and the omission of which rendered certain the instant and utter failure of this, as it would of all schemes not comprising it, which the fertile brains of the Lord President, or Her Majesty's Chief Secretary could have devised; this all important condition escaped the keen foresight of these sagacious statesmen. It was not till the author of the "Pacata Hibernia" came to record the experiment, and its failure, that the fatal oversight was discovered and pointed out. Her Majesty's consent to a trial of the experiment of Sir George Carew was extorted from her by his persistence, and the continued ill news from Ireland; but having yielded on the main point, the return of the young Fitz Gerald, she indulged her indignation in the stubborn refusal to yield anything more. What a business it was to her minister to obtain so much, and with what an ill grace so much was granted, the reader will now see. Having declared her

entire disapproval of the project of Carew, and thrown upon him and Cecyll the entire responsibility of a recurrence of all the scenes of the last Desmond rebellion which had left such painful scars in her memory, she seemed to take a perverse satisfaction in doing her utmost to render the project a failure. The youth should go to Ireland with the most evident "mark of a prisoner," under the authority of the safest man that could be found; the title borne by his ancestors was to be rather lent than given to him, pending the experiment; for the patent extorted from the Queen was to be kept in the hands of Carew until "suitable earnest of service had been rendered by his followers;" not a foot of land was given to him; and as to his retinue and personal state, it was to be on such scale of magnificence as would be within compass of the annual income of £500, to be obtained for him by the discharge of a company of foot soldiers, and the transfer of the sum thus saved, to his exchequer.

Notwithstanding the unyielding displeasure of the Queen, and the increasing misgivings of the minister, it was at last decided that the young Earl was to be sent over to Carew, to be turned to such use as that wily ruler should find expedient. It had been a cause of much anxiety to Cecyll to find a suitable person to take charge of so precious a traveller. On the 24th of September, 1600, he wrote to Carew—"Here hath been many propositions who should go with the yonge Erl, wherein my care hath been that noe such man should be employed as should retourne with a spirit of detraction, from that which you deserve. Sir Thomas Wilford refused it, and here weare some that would have employed p. f. 6. v. o. y. y., of whom you know whether I had not reason to be jealous in your behalf. At the last I bethought me of a vallient honest man, Captayn Price, to whom I pray you give good usage, for he hath noe designe but to perform the Queene's command, and retourne as soon as he can." To Captain Price were eventually added these other men, viz.:—Miler M'Grath, the Archbishop of Cashel, Patrick Crosbie, John, the son of Sir John Fitz Edmund Fitz Gerald of Cloyne, and John Power. It might be more interesting to the reader to ascertain, from this youth's own writing, the impression made upon him by his sudden change of fortune, than to read of the doubts and fears which his restoration to freedom was occasioning to all who had any share in procuring it. An active correspondence between him and Sir R. Cecyll commenced, but we look in vain through his letters for the expression of any emotion other than a nervous desire to ascertain the wishes of the minister, as to his conduct, and a childish apprehension of doing anything displeasing to Captain Price. From the few interviews Cecyll had with him, and from his letters, it was not difficult for that able man to sound the shallows of his feeble character. From the few touches with which he sketched what to him were the essentials of that character, for guidance to Carew, it is evident that the forebodings of mischief connected with him arose, not from the youth himself, but from the use that might be made of him by those around him; hence, writing to the President, he cautioned him to be vigilant lest his person should be seized by any of his rebel relatives or followers.

"In the observation of the yonge gentlemans disposition," he wrote to Carew, "I fynd this to be in him; a mynd easylye raysed, but professinge to be tyed to honest growndes, and soe truly I thinke he is, but spendfull beyond measure, and therefore you must have a warye eye over him." In another letter he wrote, "He may be told that he shall come over, when he hath don any good, and marry in England, whyther it seems he longeth to return; and I assure you, in my opinion, he will never much like an Irishe lyfe, for he is tender and sickly; but time will shew."

Of the political condition of his native land, the young Earl could know nothing; the fiery passions of the men, and sens of the men who had fought for his father for ten years, and who had seen their estates parcelled out amongst English adventurers after the Earl's death, who had recovered them by the sword, and were engaged in deadly conflict to retain them, all this his languid temperament rendered him utterly incompetent to understand. A few feeble paragraphs, occurring in his letters to Cecyll from Ireland, concerning the events passing around him, cause absolute astonishment by the manifest incapacity of the writer to appreciate the importance of the acts, or the passions of the actors. With Myler M'Grath, valiant Captain Price, Crosbie, and Power, the restored Earl took his way to Bristol, where he had been at school in his boyhood, and whence, when tide and wind served, with his various keepers, his horses and armour, his nurse and sister, he took ship for Cork. In the meantime letters upon letters concerning him were passing between Cecyll and Carew. The reader will scarcely be astonished to see to what extremity of "curious precautions" the pre-sentiments of the minister at last impelled him.

JULY 11, 1600.—CECYLL TO CAREW.

"Much adoe we have had to persuade her [Majesty] to have sent him, because she feareth that when he shall be there it is not unlike but he and his cousyn [the Sugan Earl] may be reconciled, the rather if the counterfayt erle shall pretend that he never meant to hold it agaynst him, but agaynst the Queen."

FROM THE COURT AT NONSUCH, 2 AUG., 1600.—CECYLL TO CAREW.

"For the other poynt, I must deale playnly with you, that I am infinitely to seeke what to write in certainty; for I doe fynde Her Majestie wonderfull tickle in it; some tyme fearinge the storme of sendinge him over if noe good successe should follow, and other time doubting if he should be at lyberty there that he would be harder to be pulled downe than any other. To these have been returned the best answeres that could be thought of; and yet I proteste unto you, I fynde Her Majestie is still brauste in the poynt, and though I think feare of his playing Robin-hood be a great impediment, yet the other conceipt that little would be done for him, is some tyme as stronge a perswasion. He [the young Fitz Gerald] still injoyeth of liberty, that, though he lyeth in the Tower everie night, yet he goeth everie day where he will. Send me word if Desmond may be sent to you without being created first; and only promised, which shall be indeed performed. Whyther it will do any good to send him to you I wold know it, for I shall never gett the Queen to do it first, till somewhat be don. Write to me w<sup>th</sup> all speed secretley."

AUG. 6, 1600.—CECYLL TO CAREW.

"I must confess that I am of opinion that it is fatall to us probare meliora, et deteriora sequi; for besides that Her Majesty deferreth to doe anything at all in that matter, all the credytt wee have not beinge able to procure him yet to lye out of the gepher [Tower] I doe protest unto you, in myne opinion that all the Queen wilbe brought unto wilbe to send him to you, but with some gentleman to looke unto him by the waye; and neither to create him afore he goe, nor so much as to seale him a patente and send it with him, but only write a letter to you, intencially, whereby you shalbe able to assure them that yf his frends will leave the other party, and come in and serve him, that she will make him an Erle, and geve him competent living to dwell amongst them."

SEPT. 24, 1600.—CECYLL TO CAREW.

"Noue is the houre come that you shall receaue the person of the Erle of Desmond, soe called here by curtesye already, and soe resolved by Her Majestie to be. For the matter I must now speake to you my opinion, that you and I have made a great adventure to presse and importune for a thinge soe subject to ill successe, in a time when most thinges are iudged by effect; and shallespecially be applied unto us, because the mallice of some, and the ignorance of others have taught them this odd sentence to hinder anything (they would not have, or understand not) by sayinge Yea but he may proove a Rebelle hereafter. I pray you therefore, when you have him take this counsell of me, whensoever you fynde any cause to doubt him, never feare to lay holde of him, for therein we will never blame you, but we will take it for a thinge that was necessarie, quoniam ipse dixit."

OCT. 8, 1600.—CECYLL TO CAREW.

"I pray you let us be wyse as serpents though wee be as simple as doves, and yf, upon his coming over you find no great taske to be done by him, rather take a true and wise way, and make sure of him that he cannot escape; and advertise hether what you thinke; for take this from me upon my lyf, that whatsoever you do to abridge him, which you shall say to be done out of Providence, shall never be imputed to you for a fault, but exceedingly commended by the Queene, for God doth know it, the Queen hath ben most hardly drawn unto it that could be: and hath layed it in my dishe a dozen tymes 'Well I pray God you and Carew be not deceived.' Besydes Sir, it shalbe an easy matter for you to cullor whatsoever you shall doe in that kind by this course:

You may ether apostate some to seek to withdraw him who may betray him to you, or rather then fayle, there may be some found out there to accuse him, and that may be sufficient reason for you to remande him, or to restrayne him, under cullor wherof they wilbe more greedy, peradventure, to labour for him. As soon as you may, lett me heare from you, for methinks it very long; and still remember what I say unto you—blame shall never betyde you for any caution (how curious soever) in the managing of this young Puer male cinctus, and so leave you to God's protection. Inn my lodging at the Savoy, this 8 October 1600."

The only important service rendered by the young Earl was the surrender of Castlemang, a strong place, which had been starved into surrender by the Sugàn Earl, and was held for him by Thomas Oge Fitz Gerald. Of this event the Earl gives the following account:—

DEC. 18, 1600.—THE EARL OF DESMOND TO SIR R. CECYLL.

RIGHT HONNORABLE,

The dutye that I owe unto that Sacred Ma<sup>tie</sup> that hath rayseed me from nought to be her creature (in which tytyle I doe onely hold myselfe happie) maketh that the least defect, which might be a hindrance unto the advancement of Hir Highness service, soe greuous unto me, that I come soe farr short of intymatinge myne humble thanckefulness for soe exceedinge a mercy, as the greatest service which I might doe, euen to the sacrefysinge of my lyfe, weare but tooe litle for her gracious favour towards me. Not withstandinge, lest Yo<sup>r</sup> Ho: should hold your expectation of my endeours altogether frustrated, may it please you to be aduertised, sithense my last letter unto your ho:, Thomas Oge, who was Constable to James Fitz Thomas in Castlemayne, yelded the same unto me, whereof I tooke possession by my seruant John Power the xiiij of November, and kept it for som feu dayes, untill it pleased my uerie good Lord, the Lord President to haue it yelded into his owne handes; to whom I comaunded it should be deliuered, and his Lordship is now possessed of it. When it was perfectly knownen in Ireland that I landed, James Fitz Thomas his company that remainyed, dispersed themselves, and himselfe being sicke, kept him close in solitarie places; for which cause I sent my spialls to trackt him out, who brought intelligence yt he was kept in Arlough, untill the verie first night that I came to Kilmallocke; at w<sup>ch</sup> time he was conueyed from Arlough, by a feu horsemen, to one Morris Power's house, as they informed; but I hope by my spialls shortlie to finde his trackt, if he be within Mounster . . . Now I humbly beseech youe to consider my estate w<sup>ch</sup> is so desperat in this kingdome that my person is not here secured by these inhabitants great or litle, nor able to do any service by reason I want meanes to execute it . . . I finde my Honourable good Lorde kinde unto me, but I am contemptible unto the contry, in regard that they see my meanes, under my Lorde, not soe much as a priuatt captains to follow the rebelles, if there were present occasion of service, nor in their good carriage to geve soe much countenance as a farr mener man then a Erle . . .

R<sup>t</sup> Hon: sithence the writing of my l<sup>t</sup>res Thomas Oge hath brought unto me Piers' Lacyes two sonnes. I doe find him the trueste follower I haue since my coming over . . .

Your Ho: in all humble and faithfull affection,

DESMOND.

Moyallou the xvij of Dec: 1600.

These sons of Pierce Lacy,—whelps as Carewe called them,—were liberated after their father's death. A letter or memoir, bearing date 1598, but evidently written in 1600, or 1601, contains in a brief paragraph the narrative of the deaths of their father and three uncles:—"At this time (an<sup>o</sup> 1597) Davie Lacie and his brotheren Pierce, Ulick, and William played the rebells, being once pardoned. Davie was after killed in service, Pierce was hanged at Limerick, Ulick and William were hanged at Kilkenny by the commaundment of the Earl of Ormond. Fair riddance of such rebells!"

A gallant and successful charge of Cavalry, made by Captain Richard Greame, upon the forces of the Sugàn Earl, when making their way by Connelloe to the fastnesses of Arhlow, in Tipperary, removed all necessity from Carew of using any curious precautions against the cause of the anxiety which harassed the mind of the English

Minister. A despatch informed him that "Captain Greame had fought with the pretended Erle of Desmond, as he was marching unto Arklow [Arhlow], slew his sonn, and sixty of his cheefest men, with two or three of the Captains of his Bonnaughts; he took his coves, his sheepe, his garrons, his munition, and all his baggage; he fetched them out of the woods, and neuer leaft followinge of him until he drove them into Leix with 300 rascalls with him, not having scarce a ragg about him."

There remained nothing after this, for the young Earl to do. The "*Pacata Hibernia*" (Lib. I., Cap. 14, p. 890), sums up in few paragraphs the narrative of this brief stay in the land of his great ancestors:—

"It was thought by all men, that the coming of this young Lord into Ireland, would have bred a great alteration in the Province, and an absolute revolt of all the old Followers of the House of Desmond from James Fitz-Thomas [the Sugan Earl], but it proved of no such consequence; For the President, [Sir George Carew], to make triall of the disposition and affectione of the young Earl's kindred and Followers, at his desire consented that hee should make a journey from Moyallo into the Countie of Limerick, accompanied with the Archbishop of Cashell, and Master Boyle Clearke of the Councell, (a person whom the Lord President did repose much trust and confidence in, and with whom he then communicated, and advised about his most secret and serious affaires of that Government). And to Master Boyle, his Lordship gave secret charge, as well to observe the Earle's waies and cariage, as what men of quality or others made their addresse unto him; and with what respects and behaviour they carried themselves towards the Earle; who came to Kilmallock upon a Saturday in the evening, and by the way, and at their entry into the Towne, there was a mighty concourse of people, insomuch as all the Streets, Doores, and windowes, yea the very gutters and tops of the Houses were so filled with them, as if they came to see him, whom God had sent to bee that Comfort and Delight, their soules and hearts most desired, and they welcomed him with all the expressions and signes of joy, everyone throwing upon him Wheat and Salt, (an ancient ceremony used in that Province, upon the Election of their new Majors and Officers, as a Prediction of future peace and plenty :) That night the Earle was invited to supper to Sir George Thorntons, who then kept his house in the Towne of Kilmallock; and although the Earle had a guard of Souldiers, which made a Lane from his lodgings to Sir George Thorneton's House, yet the confluence of people that flockt thither to see him was so great, as in half an hour he could not make his passage through the crowd; and after supper he had the like encounters at his returne to his lodging.

"The next day being Sunday, the Earle went to Church to heare divine Service; and all the way his Country people vsed loud and rude dehortations to keepe him from Church, unto which he lent a deafe eare; but after Service and the Sermon was ended, the Earle coming forth of the Church, was railed at, and spat upon by those that before his going to Church were so desirous to see and salute him. Insomuch, as after that public expression of his Religion, the Towne was cleared of that multitude of strangers, and the Earle from thence forward, might walke as quietly and freely in the Towne, as little in effect followed or regarded as any other private Gentleman.

"This true relation I rather make, that all men may observe how hatefull our Religion and the Professors thereof, are to the ruder and ignorant sort of people in that kingdome: For from thenceforward none of his Fathers followers, (except some few of the meaner sort of Free-holders), resorted unto him: and the other great Lords in Mounster, who had evermore been overshadowed by the greatnesse of Desmond, did rather fear than wish the advancement of the young Lord: But the truth is, his Religion, being a Protestant, was the only cause that bred this coyennesse in them all; for if he had been a Romish Catholick, the hearts and knees of all degrees in the Province would have bowed unto him; Besides, his coming was not well liked by the Vndertakers, who were in some jealousie, that in after times he might be restored to his Fathers' inheritances, and thereby become their Lord, and their Rents, (now payed to the Crowne), would in time be conferred upon him. These considerations assured the President, that his personall being in Mounster would produce small effects, but only to make tryall what power hee had."

This account, given by the author of the "*Pacata Hibernia*," was written many years after the occurrence of the events therein recorded. It may be interesting to the reader to compare with it the description of his reception, written by the young Earl himself at the time, to Sir Robert Cecyll; and the account of the same event by Patrick

Crosbie, who was with him, and assisted him to make his way through the crowd. One singular circumstance it may be permitted to point out to the reader's notice. The "*Pacata Hibernia*," informs us that the Earl arrived at Kilmallock on a Saturday, and that the next day his repairing to the church to attend divine service brought upon him all the indignities recorded. The letters of the Earl, of Patrick Crosbie, and of Capt. Price, state that they embarked at Bristol, on Monday, the 13th of October, and arrived at Youghall, the next day at 7 o'clock in the evening, where the great popular welcome took place; the next day all the rural populations came pouring into the town to welcome him in like manner; that night he slept at Clone, Fitz-Edmund Fitz Gerald's house, the next day they went to Cork, where the Mayor and Magistrates received him but coolly; and so on Thursday, to Mallow, to my Lord President. The first Sunday spent by the Earl in Ireland was the 19th of October, and he was then at Kilmallock, or Mallow. Had the scenes, attending his repair to church taken place there, they must have been acted, as it were, in the presence of the President himself.

On Tuesday, the 21st, both Patrick Crosbie and the Earl despatched their letters to Cecyll, with a detailed account of their reception. Is it credible that the former, whose express duty it was to report the minutest circumstance concerning him, and the latter, who was so susceptible of the least apparent affront, as that he complained of the Mayor of Cork, for not providing him with a repast and lodging becoming his dignity, should have written glowing descriptions of his reception, as if the popular shouts were still in their ears, and have concealed so important a matter as the instant conversion of unbounded worship into contempt and hatred? A coloured narrative of such events might have thrown Sir Robert Cecyll into a dangerous distemperature of mind and body, but can we believe that Patrick Crosbie would have dared to conceal such a matter? On the 22nd, the third day following the eventful Sunday, Miller M'Grath wrote to Cecyll, "Howsoever the successes shall proue, there is a gret aparence of gladnes, and good will shewed in every place wher the Yonge Erlle of Desmond came, Corke only excepted, whosse Magistrates seemet not to be glad of any tinge that might induce mor strenght or possibiliti in the Englis Government then to be as it is, nor so muche in itsselfe." No mention of the scenes attending the going to and returning from the church! If they did occur, they must have occurred on some later Sunday, or all the correspondents of the Minister must have agreed to be silent concerning them.

#### MALLOW, 21ST OCT., 1600.—THE EARL OF DESMOND TO CECYLL.

"My pen not daring to presume to approach the piercing and resplendent Ma<sup>y</sup> of my Souereigns eyes, I have imboldened myself to commend my humblest service and affection by you.

"Let me advertise you of my progress since my departure from you. Upon Monday, the 13th of October, wee sett sayle from Shirehampton for Corke, where wee having so fair a passage as the honest gentleman this bearer can tell you, the master and saylers saied they neuer for this time of the yeare knew the lyke. We held our course for the place appointed by your Honors instructions, but I, that was so seasicke as whilst I liue shall neuer loue that eliment, being two dayes and a night at sea, besaught them to land me any where; so being not able to reach Corke, a Tuesdaye at night being the 14th of this month, wee fell in at Youghall, where that y<sup>r</sup> Honor may know the truth of my proceedings, I had like, comming new of the sea, and therefore somewhat weake, to be overthrowen with the kisses of old calleaks; and was reuealed with that joy of the poore people as dyd well shewe they joyed in the exceeding mercy of hir Sacred Ma<sup>y</sup> shewed towards me. From thence wee went to Mr. John Fitz-Edmonds house at Clone, where wee had a great deale of cheere, after the cuntry fashion, and shewe of welcome, and thence to Corke."

#### MALLOW, 21ST OCT., 1600.—P. CROSBIE TO CECYLL.

"It may please y<sup>r</sup> Honor, on Mondaye the 13th of this instant the Earle of Desmond with his retynue and attendants were embarked at Bristol, and arrived at Youghall the next day, about 7 of the clock at night. At whose entry into the town there was so great and wonderfull allacrytye and rejoicing of the people, both men women, and children, and so mightie crying and pressing about him as there was not onlie much adoe to followe him, but also a great number ourthrowne and ou<sup>r</sup> run in

the streates on striving who should com first unto him ; the like whereof I neuer hearde or sawe before, nor woulde think it coulde euer be, excepte it were aboute a Prince.

"So likewise (though unmette to be done to a subject) the harts of the people, yea the uery infants, hearing but this Desmond named, could not contayne themselves from showing th affec'on they beare to his house."

With the capture of the Sugan Earl, all interest in the existence of the Queen's Earl ceased. He had himself written to Cecyll:—"My good Lord is kind to me, but all the gentlemen of Munster despise me." No hand was raised to injure him, no man befriended him—"he walked the streets of Kilmallock as quietly and freely, and in effect as little followed or regarded as any other private gentleman;" his own people were ashamed of him, and the undertakers dreaded lest a portion of the lands which his father had forfeited, which they called their Seignories, and which they were now crowding back to repossess themselves of, should be assigned to him to maintain the dignity which the Queen had restored to him. His health was failing, and it is not difficult to perceive, from the tone of his letters, that the little spirit or joyousness his nature had ever possessed had broken down under the misery of his situation. He was allowed to quit the country, into which he had been welcomed by the people in a manner so enthusiastic as to be "unmete for a subject," and made his way back to London. No trace is discoverable in any Irish writer of the date or place of his departure, and we are indebted to Mr. Lodge for the information that, "on the 22nd of March he left the kingdom, and after a few months died in London, unmarried." Sir R. Cecyll, who had doubtless enticed, or commanded his return to England, wrote to Carew tidings of his arrival and reception into safe hands; all that we learn more about him is that the mean pittance assigned to him was reduced, that what remained was grudgingly continued, and that the unfortunate youth, with only such experience of the value of money as was to be acquired by a life spent in the Tower, where there was, in his instance, none, and no use for any, found himself without even the means to attend the Court to solicit the Queen for alms. In his last melancholy letter to Cecyll, which was a petition for relief in some humble fashion, that was to benefit the Queen as well as to relieve himself,—probably the sale, for some present small sum, of a portion of his yearly allowance, or the exchange of it for some small scrap of the Sugan Earl's forfeited lands,—there occurs an expression which, used by one so subdued and passionless, may give the reader some idea of Tower life. Comparing his present state,—pennyless, despised, and dying,—with the past, he calls it "happines compared to that hell!" In this happiness he languished four months beyond the date of that letter, and died in the last days of December.

#### APRIL 30TH, 1601.—CECYLL TO CAREWE.

"I am ueray gladd y<sup>t</sup> th Earle of Desmond is heer ; he is well used, and shall haue the same some w<sup>ch</sup> growes by the lendynge, but not by the apparell ; att the least, he shall not knowe soe muche, because he is every daie lookynge for more than his allowance. Other newes heare are none but y<sup>t</sup> the Queen is well, and goinge to Greenwich."

"ROBT. CECYLL."

#### THE EARL OF DESMOND TO CECYLL.

"MY MOST HONORED S<sup>r</sup>.—It is no smale greefe unto me that I cannot attend hir Ma<sup>tie</sup> nor so often accompanye yo<sup>r</sup> Honor as in all affection I would; for in both those courses only, under God, my hopes doth rest; but before I begin these fewe lines of my demongstratinge necessities I knowe not whither to turne me; if into tyme past, I behold a long misery; if into the present, such a happines in the comparison of that hell, as maye be a stopp to anie farther incrochement. Yett, pardon, I beseech you, this my humble sute, who wayninge with my self hir Ma<sup>tie</sup> liberallitie unto me, and yo<sup>r</sup> honorable favours towards me, that I may not be distanginge to either in ouerpressinge receaued bounties, I haue, heere inclosed, sent yo<sup>r</sup> Honour a note of a sute wherof no disbursement shall growe forth of Hir Highnes purs, but an increase of £20 yerely to hir cofers, w<sup>ch</sup> by the aire of yo<sup>r</sup> breathe into Hir sacred Ma<sup>tie</sup>, and the blessednes of hir graunt maye supplye these my wants, w<sup>ch</sup> never hereafter shall importune you. If it be my misfortune not to haue it, soome other shall; and where can Hir Highnes charity more perfectly shine then upon Hir humble creature, who hath receiued life from hir, and grace by you; wherin as



GERALDINE AUTOGRAPHS.



*James (the Queens) Earl of Desmond. 1600.*

*James (the Queens) Earl of Desmond. 1600.*

*James fitz maurice de geraldine*

*James fitz Maurice, from his submission in the Church of  
Kilmallock, 23<sup>rd</sup> February, 1572-3.*

*James geraldine*

*The Sagan Earl of Desmond, from his petition for pardon 2<sup>nd</sup> June 1607.  
to which Signature the following Note is appended. "He first signed his name  
James Desmond w<sup>ch</sup> I sent back unto him, & then he blotted itt out & hath  
written his name in a hand nott accustomed nor yett w<sup>ch</sup> the orthographie w<sup>ch</sup>  
before he assumed the name of Fite he wrote, w<sup>ch</sup> was Fitzgeraldt whereby it  
appears how loathe he is to leave the name of Desmond."*

*"George Carewe."*

*( From the Originals in the Public Record Office, London. )*

*F. G. Wierich, Facsimilist.*

you have begun with me, so I maye not herin find you wanting to me that submits all his ends to your liking, and in all humblenes doth rest much assuredly bound to you.

“DESMOND.

“Greenwich, this last day of August, 1601.

“I do heere that yo<sup>r</sup> Honor shalbe earnestly solicited for certaine lands in Ireland, especially James Fitz-Thomas lands. I beseech yo<sup>r</sup> Honor not to procure anie graunt to anie boddy untill the land w<sup>ch</sup> shall stand at Hir Highnes fauour to bestow uppon me, be passed.”

When news of the death of the Queen's Earl was communicated, by order of the Privy Council, to the Lords at Dublin, the official voice replied, “As your Ll. have directed, upon notice of the decease of the Earl of Desmond, the Company allowed for him is discharged; saue what yt hath pleased you to continue to the Arch-Bishop of Cashell, the Erle's sisters, and John Power. JANV. 14, 1602.”

Three days later followed a plaintive appeal from William Power to Sir Robert Ceeyll, in his own behalf, and that of four poor sisters of the deceased:—

“ . . . and least my l<sup>res</sup> have not come to yo<sup>r</sup> Honors hands, and that the best frend I had, the young Erle of Desmond (whom yo<sup>r</sup> Honor had raised) is latelye dead (as it is credibly reported), so as nowe I am altogether destitute of any frend there to countenance my honest desart, &c. The late unfortunat younge Erle of Desmond hath left here fouer poore sisters; the Lady Roche best able of them, but of mean estate, to live; and the rest, albeit having some annuity of Her Majesty, yet for the smaleness thereof are much distressed, without any other frend or means to help them. You have been a father unto him (as himself often told me), and I think yo<sup>r</sup> Honor should add much to your immortal fame, to be so unto them in p<sup>eu</sup>ring Her Matt's most gracious goodnes towards them for their reasonable matching there or here.

“Yo<sup>r</sup> Honors humble dependant,

“WM. POWER.

“Cork, 17 Ja. : 1601.”

Sir Robert Ceeyll had been awakened from a trance of a year's terror, and it may be hoped that in the rejoicing at his relief, he may have paid some attention to this petition. Carew had long since ceased to concern himself about the failure of the later, as of the earlier, “drafts,” and henceforth no further mention occurs, in the despatches of these Statesmen, of the Lord President's project, of the Queen's Earl, or of his destitute sisters.

That he died by poison, as hinted by the author of our MS., seems to have been a rumour void of any foundation.

A Seal graven with the device—an oak growing from a grave-stone, with the motto “De marmore exeo”—is in the possession of Colonel Fitz Gerald of Auckland House, Clifton, a descendant of the Kildare branch of the Fitz Gerald; that is, from the fourth son of the Seventh Earl. He inherited it from his father, but is unable to trace the manner or period of its acquisition by his family. Relative to it, Colonel Fitz Gerald thus expresses himself in a note to this writer:—“I wish I could give you more information connected with the seal. I had often heard the anecdote of Queen Elizabeth's giving it to the young Earl on his restoration, from my father. What he possessed was evidently a copy; it is on brass, as a wafer seal.” This writer is informed by the Rev. James Graves, whose authority was the Rev. Samuel Hayman, of Doneraile, that some years since the late Crofton Croker caused a plate to be engraved for some work not eventually published, with a copy of this device thereon represented. Whether a seal thus engraven was in reality ever given by Queen Elizabeth to the young Earl, on his restoration to the peerage forfeited by his father, or whether a mere heraldic device, not unfrequently in easy language called a seal, symbolical of the resurrection of the fallen family, was with the Queen's authority assigned by the heralds of the day for the Earl's use, we have, as far as is known to this writer—no documentary evidence to show: what precise tradition had reached the popular Irish author above named is also unknown to him; but he is informed that subsequently to the engraving of the plate mentioned diligent search was made by the present courteous and pains-taking Assistant Keeper of the Public Records—Hans C. Hamilton, Esq., through the letters written by the young Earl, and that no single instance is discoverable of any such impression on any of them; whilst frequent instances occur of an armorial seal, *ermine a saltire gules*, surmounted by an Earl's coronet—the ensigne of his race. A fac-simile of this seal will be found on the Plate which faces this page. Had such a seal been indeed given by the Queen, or even had Her Majesty caused the device to be appointed for his use, it is very unlikely

that he would have neglected to make use of it when corresponding with her principal Secretary of State, much less when writing to herself. Nevertheless the tradition current in at least two known channels so distinct, and the careful preservation, as an heirloom, in the family of the Fitz Gerald, of a seal thus graven, is evidence of a nature not easily overthrown by the negative objection of the non-appearance of the impression of any such seal on the letters of the Earl, preserved amongst the State Papers.

Page 467, line 35.—*Was by enchantment carried away from Newcastle.*

It is much to be regretted that our author did not give these legends. He evidently alludes to Gerald, the fourth Earl of Desmond, for a notice of whom see p. 463, *supra*.

Id., line 40.—*This James was the last Earle of Desmond of the Geraldines.*

Thomas the 10th Earle of Ormonde, in right of his mother, Joan Fitzgerald, daughter and heiress of James, 11th Earl of Desmond, claimed this Earldom after the death or attainder of all the heirs male; and when Earl Thomas's only daughter and heiress was bestowed in marriage by James I. on his Scotch favourite, Sir Richard Preston, Groom of the Bedchamber, this claim was revived, and Preston was created Earl of Desmond by Patent dated A. D. 1619. Carte ("Life of Ormonde," vol. i., p. 8) states that by a curious clause in the Patent it was provided, in case Preston died without heirs male, that the Earldom of Desmond should descend to George, a younger son of William Fielding, Earl of Denbigh, a marriage being at the time purposed between the Earl of Denbigh's son and Preston's only daughter and heiress. Although this marriage fell through, the *proviso* nevertheless took effect, and, on the death of Preston, Earl of Desmond, without heirs male, the title passed into the Fielding family, by whom it is enjoyed to the present day along with the Earldom of Denbigh.